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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of March 9, 1956

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
INCOME TAX CUT			
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM			
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55	
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD			
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (S 3183)			Reported 2-10-56
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 7474) (S 1048)	Reported 7-21-55	Rejected 7-27-55	Reported 5-13-55 Passed 5-25-55
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55 Passed 4-20-55
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55	
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55		
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56 Passed 2-8-56
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55 Passed 2-6-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)			
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)			
HOUSING			
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3/7/56
DEPRESSED AREAS			
IMMIGRATION			
DISASTER INSURANCE			
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES			
POSTAL RATE INCREASES			

APPROPRIATIONS

House and Senate have passed Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill; the bill is now in conference. House has passed Interior, Executive Offices, Labor-HEW and Independent Offices Appropriations bills.

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WHAT MAKES UP THE FARM SURPLUS?

"Of the many difficulties that aggravate the farm problem, mountainous surpluses overshadow everything else," said President Eisenhower Jan. 9. Political battles over the farm problem and Congressional debate on an omnibus farm bill raise questions about the "surplus." (Weekly Report, p. 280)

- What is the mountain of surpluses?
- What caused the surplus?
- Can the surplus be sold or given away?

The mountain of surplus referred to some part of the government's huge stocks of farm commodities. Not all stocks were "surplus." The President, in asking Congress to pass legislation to "work off our surpluses," did not say how much of the government's holdings he considered surplus.

Government Stocks

The Commodity Credit Corporation -- government corporation which finances and controls farm products acquired through the price support program -- had \$8.7 billion invested in agricultural commodities on Dec. 31, 1955. CCC's investment was made up of a \$6.1 billion "inventory" of commodities which it owned, and \$2.6 billion worth of commodities pledged for outstanding loans. This was a \$1.5 billion increase over the \$7.2 billion investment on Dec. 31, 1954.

The bulk of CCC's investment was in wheat, cotton and corn. Total investment in the three on Dec. 31, 1955:

Product	Quantity	Value
Wheat	1,109,783,000 bushels	\$2,854,385,000
Cotton (Upland)	13,343,000 bales	2,330,105,000
Corn	937,771,000 bushels	1,577,902,000

(For a complete list of all the major commodities in CCC's total investment, see chart, p. 262.)

As does the inventory of a large super-market, the size and composition of CCC's inventory constantly changes. The amount of each commodity on hand varies from month to month, depending on the season and the marketing situation.

The trend in the size of CCC stocks can be seen by comparing the inventory on the same day -- June 30 -- for each of the six years 1950-1955 (in billions of dollars):

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
\$2.6	\$1.5	\$1.1	\$2.3	\$3.7	\$5

How Much Is Surplus

Only part of the government's stocks of farm commodities can be considered surplus. The Department of Agriculture says: "Not all the commodities in the CCC inventory can be regarded as 'surplus'. Certain amounts

of the commodities in government hands represent stocks that normally would be considered as 'carryover' in the hands of producers and the trade.... The CCC inventory also includes certain proportions -- over and above normal carryover requirements -- that may be considered desirable from the standpoint of reserves against national emergencies." The Department did not specify just how much would be "desirable."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Jan. 22 said: "Here we are in Congress, asked...to get rid of our surplus and cut back our agricultural production plant, without the slightest guidance from the Administration as to what they mean by 'surplus' or what level of supply they believe should be retained in the public's interest to protect consumers against a future shortage."

One way to measure surplus would be to figure how long current stocks would last if an emergency such as nuclear war or severe weather conditions were to cut off production. Such an estimate is given in the chart, p. 262.

How Stocks Build Up

The Commodity Credit Corporation acquires stocks of farm commodities through the price support program. Under existing law, the government has authority to "support" prices of any farm commodity. Price supports are mandatory for certain crops. Price support levels are set within a specified range representing a certain "percent of parity." Parity is a formula to measure the purchasing power of prices received by farmers for the crops they sell.

For example, the price support program for wheat works this way: For the 1955 crop, wheat was supported at 82.5 percent of parity, which figured out to \$2.08 a bushel. If a farmer could not get that price for his wheat on the open market, he could store his wheat and get a loan from CCC, at \$2.08 a bushel. Within a specified period, if the market price went up above \$2.08, he could sell his wheat and repay CCC the loan plus interest. If the market price did not go up, he kept the loan and turned the wheat over to CCC.

Using another method, the same farmer could have made a "purchase agreement" with CCC, under which CCC committed itself to buy at a stipulated future date not more than an agreed-upon quantity of the wheat at \$2.08 per bushel. If the farmer could not sell his crop for a higher price on the open market within the specified period, he could sell to CCC all or part of the wheat covered by the agreement. He would pay a small service charge and turn the wheat over to CCC.

For most perishable commodities, CCC purchased directly from dealers and processors, occasionally from farmers.

Cost of CCC Program

CCC has realized a net loss of \$2.3 billion during the 22 years in which it has conducted price support operations, an average annual loss of about \$100 million. Practically all of this loss has occurred since 1946.

Farm Surpluses - 2

The net loss for the year ending June 30, 1955, was \$799 million, the highest recorded.

The cost of the operation, in terms of net loss, represented the difference between what CCC received when it disposed of commodities and the cost of the commodity to CCC, including initial acquisition cost, storage, handling and other similar costs.

Storage

At the end of June, 1955, it was costing the government about \$1 million a day -- one-third of a billion dollars a year -- to store CCC's stocks of farm commodities. CCC's inventory was scattered throughout the U.S. almost entirely in bulk form. Total CCC-owned or CCC-financed storage as of June 30, 1955:

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSES -- CCC had "guarantee and occupancy" agreements with commercial facilities covering space for nearly 192 million bushels.

SHIPS -- Nearly 82 million bushels of grain were stored in ships of the Maritime Commission's reserve fleet.

BINS -- CCC owned bins with an aggregate storage capacity of 843 million bushels.

ON-THE-FARM STORAGE -- Farm storage facilities, constructed with loans made or guaranteed by CCC, had a capacity of 264 million bushels.

Surplus Disposal

CCC is authorized by law to dispose of farm commodities through sale, barter, donation and transfer to other government agencies. Total annual disposals since June 30, 1952, in terms of the cost value of commodities moved out of CCC stocks (in millions):

Fiscal Year	1953	1954	1955	1956 (est.)
Cost Value	\$520	\$1,424	\$2,115	\$2,500

(Totals for fiscal 1955 included \$1.1 billion, at cost value to CCC, of commodities which were disposed of overseas.)

During the year ending June 30, 1955, CCC's disposals on a "commitment basis" moved into consumption through the following channels:

DISPOSITIONS INVOLVING RETURNS TO CCC

	Dollar Return (millions)	% of Total Disposals
Commercial domestic sales	\$328	19.6%
Commercial export sales*	\$567	33.9
Non-commercial sales	\$ 4	.2
Transfers to other government agencies	\$161	9.9
International barter	\$166	9.9

DISPOSITIONS INVOLVING NO RETURNS TO CCC

	Dollar Value (millions)	% of Total Disposals
Donations	\$442	26.5%
Loss through fire, spoilage, theft, etc.	\$ 2.7	.3
TOTAL DISPOSALS	\$1,673	100%

* Includes sales for foreign currencies.

DOMESTIC COMMERCIAL SALES

Commodities can be sold for unrestricted use domestically only at prices which are not below certain minimums prescribed under Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 USC, Sect 1427). "Basic" and storable non-basic commodities, with certain exceptions, may not be sold at less than the current price support level, plus 5 percent, plus reasonable carrying charges. No similar minimum prices exist for sales of nonstorables, but generally they must be sold at prices slightly above the support level.

Commodities may be sold at less than the minimum prices set by Section 407 if they have substantially deteriorated or were in danger of loss or waste through deterioration or spoilage. Other sales permitted at less than the minimum prices include sales for new or by-product uses; sales of peanuts and oilseeds for extraction of oil; sales for feed or seed use if such sales would not substantially impair any price support program.

EXPORT COMMERCIAL SALES

Sales for dollars -- CCC may export, or cause to be exported at competitive world prices, any commodity not in short supply.

Sales for foreign currency -- Agricultural "surpluses" may be sold for foreign currencies under the Agricultural Trade and Development Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress) and the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (PL 665, 83rd Congress).

PL 480 authorized the President to use up to \$1.5 billion worth of surplus commodities for sales to "friendly" nations during the period ending June 30, 1957. CCC would be reimbursed by appropriations. Quantities sold under PL 480 must be in addition to the usual quantities that the U.S. would sell. The program was carried out through private trade. As of Dec. 31, 1955, agreements for foreign currency sales signed under PL 480 totaled \$679 million at CCC cost.

PL 665 provided for not less than \$300 million of annual Mutual Security funds to be used to finance the sale of surplus farm commodities for foreign currencies. Such transactions were in addition to those under PL 480. Purchase authorizations under PL 665 totaled \$450.2 million at the end of June, 1955.

NON-COMMERCIAL SALES

A small volume of CCC commodities was sold to foreign governments, international relief organizations and U.S. groups which furnished assistance to needy people in the U.S. and foreign countries.

TRANSFERS

CCC may transfer commodities to other U.S. government agencies on a cash reimbursable basis. During fiscal 1955 such transactions included transfers to the International Cooperation Administration for foreign relief operation and to the armed forces. Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935 (7 USC, Sect 612c) authorized the Department of Agriculture to use up to 30 percent of annual tariff revenues to encourage exports and domestic consumption of farm commodities. The \$17 million worth of commodities transferred under Section 32 during fiscal 1955 was scheduled for use in school

lunch programs or distribution to people in low income groups.

INTERNATIONAL BARTER

The CCC has broad authority to barter farm commodities for strategic and critical materials, goods or equipment required in foreign aid programs and materials required for offshore construction programs.

DONATIONS

Frequently immediate sales, transfer or barter outlets are unavailable, risking waste through loss or deterioration. CCC may donate food stocks to specified outlets for domestic and overseas distribution whenever such action is necessary to prevent waste.

As of Dec. 1, 1955, a total of 2,253,335 needy U.S. persons in 35 states were receiving donations of surplus foods. Donation commitments during fiscal 1955 amounted to \$196 million for U.S. use, \$247 million for use abroad.

Surplus Cause

The surplus was a result of overproduction, underconsumption or a combination of both. Disagreement exists on the relationship of price supports to the surplus.

PRODUCTION

Total U.S. farm output set a new record in 1955 -- about 12 percent more than in 1950 and 3 percent more than in 1954. This was in spite of severe weather damage in some areas and restrictions on the amount of acreage planted in the six "basic" commodities (wheat, cotton, corn, rice, peanuts and tobacco). Within the general increase, production of certain commodities has declined.

World agricultural production outside the U.S. was increasing sharply. In 1955, production of wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, peanuts and soybeans exceeded the high levels of the previous year. From 1950 to 1955, for example, while U.S. yearly cotton production rose from 10 million bales to 13.7 million bales, world production increased from 28 million bales to 36.9 million bales.

The change in production of the six "basics" from 1950-51 to 1954-55 in terms of the percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-):

	U.S. Production	World Production
Cotton	+36.8%	+31.1%
Corn	-3.0	+6.0
Wheat	-4.9	+4.2
Peanuts	-48.7	+8.0
Rice, rough	+52.1	+13.5
Tobacco	+10.2	+9.3

CONSUMPTION

While U.S. consumption has increased, it has not grown enough to absorb all of the enlarged farm output. Per capita consumption of food in the U.S. has risen, but it was only 3 percent higher in 1955 than in 1947-1949. At the same time, per capita disposable income was 15 percent higher. Thus people were spending more of their increased incomes on things other than food.

Technological developments on and off farms have reduced the demand for several important farm products. New synthetic fibers have made inroads on the consumption of cotton and wool. Increasing use of detergents reduced the demand for fats and oils used in soap. Rising personal incomes resulted in less demand for some products, such as wheat and potatoes, as consumers shifted to more "luxury" foods.

Consumption figures for cotton, rayon and acetate, and for wheat flour and beef illustrate the trend (annual per capita civilian consumption, in millions):

	1935-39 (Average)	1954
Wheat flour (lbs.)	157	124
Beef (lbs.)	54.8	79.2
Cotton (lbs.)	25.5	25.4
Rayon and acetate (lbs.)	2.6	7.1

While the domestic market provides the largest market for U.S. farm products, some foreign outlets must be used to dispose of total U.S. supply. However, U.S. exports of some commodities have declined sharply. The change in the volume of exports of the six "basics" from 1950-54 in terms of the percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-):

	U.S. Exports	World Exports
Cotton	-18.2%	+11.0%
Corn	-24.4	+16.1
Wheat	-31.6	+0.5
Peanuts	+8.3	+25.9
Rice, milled	+29.4*	-5.6
Tobacco	-5.3	+8.8

* 1951-55

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Feb. 28 announced a new program to sell CCC stocks of surplus cotton for export sale at competitive world prices, beginning Aug. 1. Benson said the offer would be made in an effort to regain what he called the U.S. share of world markets. He said a five million bale export market was the goal.

OVER-PRODUCTION VS. UNDERCONSUMPTION

In his Jan. 9 farm message to Congress, President Eisenhower emphasized overproduction as the cause of the surplus. Discussing the "principal causes" of farm problems, the President listed:

"First: Production and market distortions, the result of war-time production incentives too long continued."

"Second: Current record livestock production and near-record crop harvests piled on top of previously accumulated carryovers."

Cornerstone of the President's nine-point plan to solve farm problems was a "Soil Bank" program to provide financial inducements for farmers to take part of their land out of production.

The President also emphasized continuing flexible price supports, increasing "surplus disposal" efforts and stepping up research to find ways of increasing consumption. (Weekly Report, p. 29)

A different version of the causes of "surpluses" was given in a study directed by Leon Keyserling, former chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, for the Conference for Economic Progress. The CEP study listed as the "general but largely neglected" cause of the farm surplus:

"Failure to maintain full employment and full production.

"Underconsumption, resulting from poverty and poor income distribution even in prosperous times."

While citing the need for some production adjustments, the CEP concluded: "The efforts...to reduce the farm 'surpluses' have generally moved in the wrong direction. By failing to expand consumption sufficiently at home, and by contributing to a severe decline in exports, these policies have turned their back on the most constructive of all approaches."

PRICE SUPPORTS AND THE SURPLUS

There was disagreement on the relationship of price support policies to surpluses.

Advocates of flexible, or sliding scale supports say rigid 90 percent supports stimulated production beyond what the market could absorb, creating surpluses. If the farmer was guaranteed a fixed high price for what he grew, he would raise as much as he could, regardless of the demand. He would avoid shifting to production of more needed commodities which were not supported at the same high level. High supports prohibited the flow of commodities into consumption and drove them into the hands of the government. Increased world production has brought world prices down, so the high levels of U.S. government-supported prices tended to price U.S. products out of world markets.

Advocates of rigid, 90 percent supports say lower price supports actually increased production. If the farmer got less for what he grew, he must raise more to keep up his income. Because of the cost of processing and merchandising farm products, the prices farmers

are paid for their crops have little to do with prices consumers paid for the finished product, and hence did not affect consumption. Existing law permitted sale of government-owned commodities at competitive world prices, yet both existing and previous Administrations refused to do this.

Exports and Foreign Policy

Efforts to dispose of U.S. agricultural products overseas become a matter of foreign policy. The following testimony was given before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy:

"There are ways of disposing of surpluses constructively; and one of the most hopeful is to send them to underdeveloped countries.... If, however, we were to dump these surpluses where they would disrupt the normal commercial markets of other countries or our own farmers, we would be doing more harm than good.... The question of how far we can go...lies in that area of 'merging traffic' between domestic and foreign policy." --Dr. Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Nov. 9, 1955.

"Producers outside the United States may consider any increase in United States (agricultural) exports, or even the maintenance of some historical level of exports, to be unfair competition if accomplished with the aid of the tremendous resources of the United States Treasury... The result may be the erection of additional trade barriers or the continuation of existing barriers which the United States would like to have lowered or removed.... Efforts to dispose of (agricultural surpluses)...in commercial markets abroad by sale for foreign currencies or other methods of export subsidy are encountering strong opposition from friendly suppliers of the same and similar commodities.... In part, it is the normal reaction of suppliers to increased competition." --Ernest T. Baughman, Assistant Vice President, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, and ex-member of the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, Nov. 14, 1955.

Major Items in Commodity Credit Corp. Investment

Including Commodities Owned by CCC and Pledged for Loans

(as of Dec. 31, 1955)

Commodity	Quantity	Value	Time Supply Would Last If Production Stopped *
Wheat (bushels)	1,109,783,000	\$2,854,385,000	13 mos. 11 days
Cotton, upland (bales)	13,343,000	2,330,105,000	13 mos. 10 days
Corn (bushels)	937,771,000	1,577,902,000	3 mos. 19 days
Tobacco (pounds)	1,054,207,000	597,900,000	6 mos. 3 days
Rice (hundredweight)	27,502,000	240,060,000	7 mos. 8 days
Grain sorghum (hundredweight)	69,935,000	153,207,000	4 mos. 16 days
Cheese (pounds)	333,002,000	131,250,000	3 mos. 9 days
Barley (bushels)	100,413,000	105,113,000	4 mos. 14 days
Butter (pounds)	166,399,000	100,685,000	1 mo. 14 days
Wool (pounds)	140,059,000	94,156,000	XXX
Oats (bushels)	91,495,000	64,481,000	24 days

* Based on 1952 requirements (domestic disappearance plus gross exports); from a study by the National Farmers Union.
XXX Figures unavailable.

VIEWS OF THREE PRIMARY ENTRIES COMPARED

The March 13 New Hampshire Presidential preference primary opens the delegate hunt by Presidential candidates Dwight D. Eisenhower, Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.).

- What are the issues on which they disagree?
- What are the issues on which they dissent over emphasis of the programs?

Background

Only the President and Kefauver were entered in the Presidential preference part of the primary in New Hampshire. But all three had slates of delegates battling for the state's eight convention votes.

In 1952, Kefauver swept the Democratic primary in the state, defeating former President Harry S. Truman to win the eight delegate votes. In 1952, then Gen. Eisenhower defeated the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) in New Hampshire to win the state's votes.

The vote and percentage of total in parentheses:

- Eisenhower 46,497 (50%); Taft 35,820 (39%); Harold E. Stassen 6,549 (7%); Gen. Douglas MacArthur 2,974 (3%).
- Kefauver 20,147 (55%); Truman 16,298 (44%).

THE ISSUES

In their own words and actions, here is how the three candidates stand on some of the major issues of 1956:

Price Supports

Eisenhower: "I am unalterably opposed to rigid price supports." Feb. 29, 1956.

Stevenson: "Support by government loans at 90 percent of parity...is all the more necessary at the present time." March 3, 1956.

Kefauver: "Price supports to farmers should be graduated to extend greater benefits to the small family farm rather than the big corporate type farm, absentee owned and absentee controlled." Feb. 27, 1956.

Power, Conservation

Eisenhower: "Under the partnership policy of this Administration, emphasis is placed on sharing the cost of projects with the groups which receive direct benefits from them." Jan. 16, 1956.

Stevenson: "I do argue for cheap power which can be used not just today but tomorrow as well and I argue for flood control and an irrigation potential." Jan. 8, 1956.

Kefauver: "The solution for the (West's) water problems (is) the purification of the water of the sea and ocean so that it (can) be used for domestic and agricultural purposes." Dec. 12, 1955.

Taxes, Economic Policy

Eisenhower: "I earnestly believe that a tax cut can be deemed justifiable only when it will not unbalance the budget." Jan. 16, 1956.

Stevenson: "We can not talk intelligently or reasonably about any tax reduction until we have made some assessment of our national needs, as well as the problem of reduction of the national debt.... I have (been) in favor of perhaps cutting the rates in the very lowest bracket." Jan. 8, 1956.

Kefauver: "I urge a small increase in the \$600 income tax exemption and repeal of the special tax dividend credit granted to stockholders." Jan. 2, 1956.

Health, Education, Welfare

HEALTH

Eisenhower: "I am proposing a substantial expansion of our existing health services and new measures necessary to fill significant gaps in the nation's (health) programs." Jan. 16, 1956.

Stevenson: "Near the mark are proposals to make long-term, low-interest rate loans to new prepayment groups and to subsidize part of the comprehensive service to groups including some whose financial means are limited." June 2, 1955.

Kefauver: "I have supported voluntary health insurance plans. I have opposed any move that would destroy the doctor-patient relationship or lead to socialized medicine." June 12, 1954.

EDUCATION

Eisenhower: "To help meet the pressing need for more schoolrooms, the Congress is urged to authorize a program of federal aid for school construction over a five-year period." Jan. 24, 1956.

Stevenson: "Our...program should be to face honestly our educational shortages, to hold the states and local communities responsible for meeting all these shortages they can and then to allocate from the taxes we collect from ourselves whatever is necessary to do the rest of the job." July 6, 1955.

Kefauver: "The Eisenhower Administration must revise its totally inadequate concept of federal aid to education. The states cannot go it alone. They must have swift and generous federal assistance." Nov. 18, 1955.

Labor

Eisenhower: "The need still exists for improvement of the Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley)." Jan. 5, 1956.

Stevenson: "There has long been agreement that many of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act are inequitable or unworkable and should be changed or removed." Dec. 9, 1955.

Kefauver: "America's trade unions are on the side of the needy, the depressed and the under-privileged. It's my side. I hope (Taft-Hartley) may be properly considered and equitably amended or rewritten so as to promote industrial peace in the near future." Dec. 3, 1955.

Civil Rights

Eisenhower: "I expect we are going to make progress, and the Supreme Court itself said it does not expect revolutionary action suddenly executed. We will make progress and I am not going to attempt to tell them how it is going to be done." Feb. 29, 1956.

Stevenson: "I suggest no slowing down of integration. We must recognize that it is reason alone that will determine our rate of continued progress and guard against a reversal of the trend that has made the last three decades the period of greatest advancement for our Negro citizens on all fronts." Feb. 12, 1956.

Kefauver: "Interposition in segregation cases would be illegal. Racial integration should not stand in the way of federal aid to public school construction." Feb. 16, 1956.

Foreign Policy

MIDDLE EAST

Eisenhower: "Everything that I can constitutionally do will be done to prevent the outbreak of hostilities in that section." Feb. 9, 1956.

Stevenson: "It would seem evident the only way to avoid bloodshed and violence along the (Israeli) border is to keep the troops of these antagonists apart. And I wonder if United Nations guards could not undertake patrol duties in the areas of tension and collision." Nov. 11, 1955.

Kefauver: "The President should personally take a strong hand and use the prestige of the United States and other nations who might join with us to bring a settlement and a peaceful solution." March 4, 1956.

DEFENSE

Eisenhower: "I think we have proved we are not complacent in the amount of money we have put into it." Feb. 9, 1956.

Stevenson: "Our system of collective security has never been more perilous in the past three years at any time than it is now." Jan. 8, 1956.

Kefauver: "The Eisenhower Administration has carried out a program of propaganda, procrastination and postponement." March 2, 1956.

FOREIGN AID

Eisenhower: "I consider it essential that the Mutual Security Act be amended to assure greater continuity in providing economic assistance for development projects and programs which we approve and which require a period of years for planning and completion." Jan. 16, 1956.

Stevenson: "We mustn't confuse military assistance with economic assistance. I would put altogether less public emphasis on the importance of military security pacts, all around the world, and much more positive concern with development of economic and political well-being of our friends in, or at least of the uncommitted peoples in East Asia." Jan. 8, 1956.

Kefauver: "We in the United States must completely disassociate ourselves from the old colonialism in Asia. Naturally, we of the West are interested in building up free Asia's military strength. But if it came to a choice of military and economic aid I would lean toward economic assistance." Oct. 28, 1955.

IMMIGRATION

Eisenhower: "I again point out the urgent need for revision of the immigration and nationality laws. I recommend that the number of persons admitted to this country annually to be based not on the 1920 census but on the latest, the 1950 census." Jan. 5, 1956.

Stevenson: "The many sections of the immigration code are so interwoven as to make a complete revision, with a new and more humane approach, the best remedy." Jan. 1, 1956.

Kefauver voted against passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act on a vote to pass the bill over President Truman's veto in 1952.

TRADE

Eisenhower: "We need to encourage investment overseas by avoiding unfair tax duplications, and to foster foreign trade by further simplification and improvement of our customs legislation." Jan. 5, 1956.

Stevenson: "We must bring down the protectionist walls, here and abroad, which offer only a passing security for some of us while they block a healthier trade and a more peaceful work for all of us." Sept. 8, 1954.

Kefauver: "The Reciprocal Trade Act is essential to our own security and prosperity. If a domestic industry is regarded as essential to national defense, tariff protection is not the proper means for achieving this end." Jan. 15, 1955.

STEVENSON'S POLICIES, STANDS RE-EXAMINED

Background

Adlai Ewing Stevenson was born Feb. 5, 1900, in Los Angeles, Calif. A fifth-generation Illinoisan, he is a descendant of Jesse Fell, one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois. Stevenson is the grandson of Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Vice President during the second term (1896-1900) of Grover Cleveland and Democratic Vice Presidential nominee with William Jennings Bryan in 1900. His father, Lewis Stevenson, served as Illinois Secretary of State.

Stevenson attended public schools in Bloomington, Ill., prepared for college at the Choate School in Connecticut. He served in the Naval Reserve in 1918, with the rank of apprentice seaman. In 1922 he was graduated from Princeton, after serving as editor of *The Daily Princetonian*.

In 1924 and 1925 he was assistant managing editor of the Bloomington (Ill.) *Daily Pantagraph*, his family's newspaper in which he still maintains an interest.

He was graduated from Northwestern University and admitted to the Illinois bar in 1926. He began law practice in Chicago in 1927.

In 1933-34, Stevenson served as special counsel to the Agriculture Adjustment Administrator. He was elected chairman of the Chicago unit of the Committee to Defend America by Aid to the Allies in 1940. He served as a special assistant to Secretary of Navy Frank Knox from 1941-1944, was head of the Economic Mission to Italy in 1943 and a member of the War Department Mission to the European Theatre in 1944.

UN ADVISOR

As a special assistant to Secretaries of State Edward R. Stettinius and James F. Byrnes in 1945-46, Stevenson was advisor and press spokesman for the U. S. delegation to the United Nations at San Francisco. He was in London (1945-46) as U. S. minister and representative on the UN preparatory commission. In 1946, Stevenson served as advisor to the U. S. delegation to the first UN General Assembly, and was alternate delegate to the second and third UN General Assemblies.

Stevenson served as a member of the Chicago Committee on Displaced Persons, a director of the Immigrants Protective League. He was a vice president of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, a director of Hull House and the University of Chicago International House, a member of three bar associations -- American, Illinois and Chicago. In 1945 he was honored with the Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Award.

Stevenson was married to the former Ellen Borden in 1928. They were divorced in 1949. They have three sons -- Adlai III, Borden and John Fell.

GUBERNATORIAL RECORD

In February, 1948, Stevenson began his campaign for the Democratic nomination for the governorship of

Illinois. In the race for governor -- his first bid for elective office -- Stevenson defeated Republican incumbent Dwight H. Green by 572,000 votes, the largest plurality ever received by a candidate in Illinois. President Truman carried the state that year by only 34,000 votes.

During his four-year term as governor, Illinois:

Doubled state aid to school districts; increased teachers' salaries; created a School Problems Commission to study school needs; placed state police under a merit system; backed a state welfare program to improve care and treatment in the state's mental institutions; undertook a road reconstruction program with an increase in gas tax and truck license fees to provide the funds.

Stevenson proposed, but failed to get, a state Fair Employment Practices Commission and obtained or advocated measures favorable to labor. He opposed some measures sought by labor and other special interest groups. In 1951, he vetoed a record 134 bills, including an anti-Communist bill backed by the American Legion.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Stevenson, July 25, 1952, won the Democratic Presidential nomination on the third ballot of the Chicago convention.

He refused to identify himself as a candidate down to the moment the delegates voted. He entered no primaries, did no public campaigning, said he would not "overtly or covertly" seek the nomination.

Stevenson Jan. 8, 1956, in answer to a question about being a "reluctant" candidate in 1952, said: "In 1952... I was governor of Illinois and a candidate for re-election. I had announced my candidacy on the first of January. Under our law, I could not withdraw my petition after the 20th of January. I couldn't possibly, in good faith, even if I had wanted to, have been a candidate for two offices at the same time."

The balloting at the 1952 convention:

First Roll Call -- Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn), 340%; Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), 268; Stevenson, 265. Votes were cast for 15 men on the first ballot. A total of 615½ votes was needed for nomination.

Second Roll Call -- Kefauver, 362½; Stevenson, 324½; Russell, 294.

Third Roll Call -- Stevenson, 617½; Kefauver, 275½; Russell, 261.

On the third ballot, Michigan and New York cast their votes for Stevenson, virtually clinching the nomination. At the end of the ballot, he was only 2½ votes short of the nomination. Then Rep. Walter K. Granger of Utah announced that his state was "switching" its vote to Stevenson (it had been split on the other ballots). A few minutes later the convention made the choice unanimous by acclamation.

1952 Election

On Nov. 4, President Eisenhower was elected by a majority of about 6.6 million votes, out of 61.5 million ballots. The electoral vote was 422-89, with Eisenhower carrying 39 states, Stevenson nine. Those nine states were all southern -- Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia.

1956 Candidacy

Stevenson Nov. 15 became the first declared aspirant for the 1956 Democratic Presidential nomination.

Outright support for Stevenson included:

Governors of six states -- New Mexico, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and James E. Murray (D Mont.); Reps. Hale Boggs (D La.), and Florida Reps. Robert L. F. Sikes (D) and D.R. Matthews (D).

Gov. Allan Shivers (D Texas) and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) were opposed outright to Stevenson.

POLICIES

Stevenson's stands and policies on major issues as enunciated in speeches and articles:

Agriculture

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

1952 -- "I am not presuming for a moment to say that support at 90 percent of parity is necessarily the permanent or only answer. Economic conditions are constantly changing and I think this program, like all our economic policies, should be constantly reappraised to determine if it is fair to the taxpayer and responsive to our needs. The price support program is doing a good job for the basic crops...for which loan and storage operations are now in effect. For perishable products... such as hogs, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, these loan and storage operations do not work well.

"...I do not like acreage allotments and marketing quotas myself. But farmers have learned from bitter experience that we need these controls in reserve. I would never favor controls for the sake of control. But I think we have to face a practical problem when we see one." Sept. 6.

1955 -- "Our objective for agriculture is equality with other parts of our economy. Support by government loans at 90 percent of parity for basic commodities is all the more necessary at the present time when farmers' income is falling and we are moving further away from the goal of equality." Oct. 21.

"...neither flexible nor rigid price supports offer the whole solution of a farm problem." Nov. 16.

"But such price supports by themselves do not constitute a complete farm program. We must face the realities of surpluses and unbalanced production.

"...a constructive farm policy must include incentives for the transfer of unneeded grain acreage into

conservation uses.... For some commodities, especially perishables, direct production payments may avoid surplus accumulation and work better than loan and storage arrangements." Oct. 21.

Foreign Policy

DEFENSE

1952 -- "With 85 percent of our budget allocated to defense, it is the Soviet Union which now fixes the level of our defense expenditures and thus of our tax rates. The only way to emancipate ourselves from this foreign control, and to cut taxes substantially, is first to develop our strength and then to find the means of ending the armaments race." Sept. 9.

1956 -- "...three years ago we had a clear superiority in deterrent power in the world, with respect to the Soviet Union; and we have read repeated warnings in recent months that they may even be overtaking us, if not excelling us, in guided missiles and intercontinental aircraft.... (That we have lost the lead) appears to be the case." Jan. 8.

"...(our system of collective security) has never been more perilous in the past three years at any time than it is now." Jan. 8.

EUROPE

1952 -- "The policy we have followed in Europe...is a plain and sensible policy. ...we are encouraging, ...the new unity which is arising in Europe. Upon the foundation of (European) unity, and with America's help, there is being built today a European army. It will be this unity and...strength which will be the salvation of Europe." Oct. 9.

1956 -- "I think we have used threat and bluff... entirely too much. I think we have put entirely too much emphasis...on military security abroad, at the expense of economic development...among the uncommitted peoples of the world. I think we have permitted, for example, with respect to Germany, the enemy to take the initiative on the ground that we are concerned with the unification only in terms of identification with NATO, rather than unification pursuant to free elections...." Jan. 8.

NEAR EAST

1955 -- "After years of experience it would seem evident that the only way to avoid bloodshed and violence along the (Israeli) border is to keep the troops of these antagonists apart. And I wonder if United Nations guards could not undertake patrol duties in the areas of tension and collision." Nov. 11.

FAR EAST

1952 -- "This defensive effort in Korea and elsewhere in Asia is building a shield behind which we have the opportunity to assist in the other great task -- the task of (Asiatic) development." Sept. 9.

"If we believe the Communist threat to Asia is dangerous to us, then it is in our own self-interest to help them defend and develop...." Sept. 9.

"When we think of Communism we think of what we are going to lose. When many of the Asiatics think of Communism they think of what they are going to gain -- especially if they believe that they have nothing to lose. It's important that we know these things...." Sept. 9.

"...there would be no greater disservice to the American people than to underestimate the gravity of the dangers that America faces in this (Asiatic) area, perhaps for many years to come." Sept. 9.

"We shouldn't, I think, extend the (Korean) war to new areas. It would be a serious mistake to tie up our strength in a futile war on the mainland of China because it would take all our strength and leave the Red Army free to move against the industrial might of Europe." Oct. 16.

1955 -- "...I have the greatest misgivings about risking a third world war in defense of these little islands (of Quemoy and Matsu) in which we would have neither the same legal justification nor the same support as in the defense of Formosa. They are different from Formosa. They have always belonged to China. But Formosa belonged to Japan and was ceded by the Japanese peace treaty. We have as much right to be there as anybody, except perhaps the real Formosans. Should we be plunged into another great war, the maintenance of our alliances and the respect and good will of the uncommitted nations of Asia will be far more important to us than the possession of these offshore islands ever could be.... Are the offshore islands essential to the security of the United States?.... Or is it...that the loss of Quemoy and Matsu would make no significant military difference?" April 11.

"...the division of our coalition over these offshore islands, the weakening of the grand alliance of free nations pledged to stand together to defend themselves, is in my judgment a greater peril to enduring peace than the islands themselves. ...I think we should abandon... the policy of wishful thinking and...talking, and policy of big words and little deeds. We must renounce go-it-aloneism. We shall have to face the fact that General Chiang's army cannot invade the mainland unless we are prepared to accept enormous burdens and risk -- alone." April 11.

RUSSIA

1952 -- "The expansionist aims of Russia did not change with the passing of the Czars. But today the steel glove of a revolutionary ideology covers the heavy hand of imperialist expansion." Sept. 9.

"Communism is the death of the soul...and is committed to making tyranny universal. It does not seem probable to me that the Soviet Union desires general war; ... but it has no fear of local war -- especially when it can get other peoples, like the North Koreans...to fight local wars for them." Sept. 12.

"It is becoming plainer month by month that Communism will not dare to strike. The pressure is beginning to turn inward on the Soviet Union, which has the iron crust but the hollow center of all tyrannies." Nov. 1.

1954 -- "Probably the greatest obstacle in the path of peaceful co-existence is the Soviet belief in the in-

evitability of conflict between the Communist and the non-Communist worlds. But in the atomic era even the most fanatical faith is likely to balk at self-destruction. The hope for peaceful co-existence lies in our ability to convince the rulers of the other world that they cannot extend their system by force, or by stealth, and that unless they use force against us, we will not use force against them.... Intolerant power respects power, not weakness. It is imperative therefore to build and better the balance of power." Call to Greatness by Adlai E. Stevenson.

1955 -- "The 'spirit of Geneva' has not blunted the sword of Communist military power or political ambition." Oct. 24.

1956 -- "...we realize that the Soviet objective is not changed in the least, it's world domination. It's now concluded that the methods of force and intimidation are no longer as effective as they might have been, and what have they done? They have turned to penetrate in the economic and political sphere in East and South Asia." Jan. 8.

"...the sudden Soviet pressure for a treaty of friendship implying that any agreement on Germany depends on the United States accepting this treaty calls for careful consideration. We must not appear to the free peoples of the world either to reject offers of friendship or to submit to blackmail." Feb. 4.

FOREIGN AID

1952 -- "India is not caught up in civil strife. It can be helped in a way that is natural to us and best for it; help in the ways of peace and of social progress.... It needs a democratic helping hand in the development programs it has already charted for itself. The same is true of many other countries. It is help of this kind that we can provide by sending agricultural experts, engineers and other trained people to these countries, and through programs of assistance to economic development." Sept. 9.

"By working with each country to expand the production of goods which are needed by other countries in the region, a self-generating and self-financing cycle of trade and development can be initiated, which will reduce and can eventually eliminate the need for American aid. At the same time, we can enlarge our export markets and develop new sources of the products we need to import." Sept. 9.

1954 -- "Point IV and technical assistance are good medicine.... However, I am not one of those who think that economic aid is a miracle drug and a sure cure for all ailments.... We shall have to learn that we cannot buy agreement or effective alliances among the new states of the Middle East and Asia with economic or military aid. All we can do...is to help with the building of free and independent governments whose people will defend them." Call to Greatness by Adlai E. Stevenson.

1955 -- "Point IV was an idea far more stirring, far more powerful, than all the slogans about 'liberation,' and 'retaliation' and 'unleashing' rolled together." April 11.

"...we must take care lest military security diplomacy hobble our foreign policy. We cannot meet each new problem in a war against war and a war against want just in terms of air bases, military alliances and nuclear stockpiles. If we do, our influence will steadily ebb away in those crucial areas of the world where progress and peace are the major concerns." Nov. 11.

1956 -- "We mustn't confuse military assistance with economic assistance.... I would put altogether less public emphasis on the importance of...military security pacts, all around the world -- and much more positive concern -- with the development of the economic and political well-being of our friends in, or at least of the uncommitted people in, East Asia." Jan. 8.

TRADE

1952 -- "Today with the major effort for military production we are undergoing now, we are going to have to find some substitute for dollars abroad. That substitute will be creating markets here and abroad, how I don't know. They have lost the East and West trade by the Iron Curtain which we insist on keeping shut. To refuse to trade East and West normal routes -- this comes...close to...the most perplexing problem facing us...." Sept. 8.

1954 -- "We must bring down the protectionist walls, here and abroad, which offer only a passing security for some of us while they block a healthier trade and a more peaceful world for all of us." Sept. 8.

IMMIGRATION

1953 -- "If we can not get it (the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act) repealed, at least we will have it amended." Jan. 21.

1956 -- "The many sections of the immigration code are so interwoven as to make a complete revision, with a new and more humane approach, the best remedy.... Unfortunately the bad outweighs the good. And, in my opinion, the worst thing about the law is the national-origins quota system of selecting immigrants." Jan. 1.

Health, Education, Welfare

HEALTH

1952 -- "I am against the socialization of the practice of medicine as much as I would be against the socialization of my own profession, the law.... If the insurance principle could be brought to bear on these catastrophic illnesses, it would largely eliminate the specter of terror from the average home.... I am sure that...the common objective can largely be realized without the destruction of professional independence." July 23.

1955 -- "This principle of private health insurance seems ideally fitted to the necessities of the problem of distributing medical service. A new program is

necessary.... (Near) the mark...are the proposals to make long-term, low-interest-rate loans to new pre-payment groups and to subsidize part of the cost of comprehensive service to groups including some whose financial means are limited but whose medical needs are no less great." June 2.

EDUCATION

1952 -- "I look forward to an America with improved education. We have made great progress in 20 years which we cannot stop until we have banished illiteracy and enlarged the educational opportunities of all the (children) in this land." Sept. 11.

"We pursue our folly of paying the lowest salaries in many communities to those who handle...our children's education. We have far too few school rooms for the vast increase in school children that is ahead for us." Oct. 3.

1955 -- "Adequate financing of public education...is first of all a responsibility of local and state governments Yet some measure of assistance to public education from the federal purse has now become necessary, and this necessity will become increasingly acute in the next few years. We must start...with immediate support of the proposals now before Congress for \$400 million of federal funds each year for the next four years for school construction to be matched by state funds." July 6.

"Good school buildings are an asset -- but they are not the essence of good education. The real heart of good education remains...good teaching.... Compensation must be geared to ability and performance, and opportunity afforded for advancement to a high level based on merit, as in other professions...." July 6.

"...our federal school-financing policy and program ...should be to face honestly...our educational shortages, to hold the states and local communities responsible for meeting all of these shortages they can, and then to allocate from the taxes we collect from ourselves whatever is necessary to do the rest of the job." July 6.

HOUSING

1952 -- "It is clear that the (housing) problem is inherently one for private enterprise. And it is also clear that it cannot do the job at rentals or costs within the reach of those most in need. The combined resources of national, state and local governments are necessary for the solution of this problem." July 24.

1955 -- "We must fashion new tools, new political devices and proceed...to meet these minimum needs: (1) A federally-aided public housing program measured not by the limitations of false economy but only by the needs of our lowest income families. (2) An all-out local-state-federal attack on the problem of slum clearance and urban renewal. (3) A closer working relationship between government and private enterprise." Nov. 30.

SOCIAL SECURITY

1952 -- "Splendid as it is, our social security system has room for improvement. It should be extended

to many workers not now covered. Benefit payments should keep up with living costs to accomplish the purpose for which they were intended. The present law should be changed to encourage people who are still alert, able-bodied and eager, to keep on working even after they are 65." Oct. 3.

"During the last two years we have raised benefits and extended coverage.... And we are determined to work toward a longer, healthier life for our older citizens...social security -- the rightful recognition for a life of hard work -- is now firmly established as a part of American life." Oct. 11.

Internal Security, Civil Rights

CIVIL RIGHTS

1952 -- "I would very much hope that the problem of civil rights could be...administered adequately by the states.... However, I regard the right to earn one's living free from discrimination as so fundamental...that the failure of the states to solve the problem clearly warrants a federal approach." July 27.

"...I believe that it is not alone the duty but the enlightened interest of each state to develop its own positive employment practices program...adapted to local conditions, emphasizing education and conciliation and providing for judicial enforcement." Aug. 28.

"Personally, I have been very much impressed by a bill recently reported favorably by the Senate Labor Committee.... It encourages the federal commission to stay out of any state with an effective commission: By the same token, however, it encourages the states to act, because, if they do not, the national government has the power to do so. The bill requires the federal commission to undertake a nonpartisan and nationwide educational program, to proceed by persuasion as far as possible, and, in cases of complaints of violation, to proceed by very careful deliberation and full and fair hearings. Enforcement would be by order of a court, not an administrative body." Aug. 28.

"If we refuse to let non-segregated public housing projects into our own neighborhoods then we are failing on the job. Our own hypocrisy is a big problem." Jan. 27.

1956 -- "The Supreme Court itself has clearly recognized that we cannot by the stroke of a pen reverse customs and traditions...older than the Republic. Instead of establishing a fixed time limit for compliance with its decrees it has established the test of good faith as the measurement of progress in the cases before the District Courts.

"...we will not...reduce race prejudice by denying to areas afflicted with it the means of improving the educational standards of all their people...we will not improve the present condition for future prospects of any Negro citizen by coercive federal action that will arm the extremists and disarm the men of goodwill in the South....

"I suggest no slowing down of (integration).... We must recognize that it is reason alone that will determine our rate of continued progress and guard against a re-

versal of the trend that has made the last three decades the period of greatest advancement for our Negro citizens on all fronts." Feb. 12.

INTERNAL SECURITY

1952 -- "As President, I would use all the power of the...government to expose and identify Communist activity...and to protect our free institutions from Communist espionage, sabotage and subversion. I hope that the time will never come in America when charges are taken as the equivalent of facts, when suspicions are confused with certainties, and when the voice of the accuser stills every other voice in the land." Oct. 9.

"I intend to continue rooting out of government...every person of doubtful loyalty. I disagree...with those who think the way to do this is by firing a sawed-off shotgun into a whole group of public servants if there is a rumor that one among them is evil." Oct. 8.

1954 -- "To say that one or another American lacks patriotism or favors Communism or wants to subvert our freedom -- when his only crime is the crime of disagreement -- is to shake our system to the foundations." Oct. 30.

"Security, whether economic, political, or social; has become an individual and national obsession." Oct. 9.

1955 -- The government appears to be "the prosecutor rather than the defender" of the innocent in its security program. Many persons have been "grievously injured" by the program and the "excesses we have endured of late are not necessary in order to keep dangerous people out of government..." Dec. 12.

LABOR

1952 -- "Some features of the (Taft-Hartley) law seem to me to advance the cause of good labor relations, and other features...do not. The law needs...substantial amendment. I don't think it should be repealed." July 27.

"I don't say that everything in the Taft-Hartley Act is wrong. I don't think it is a 'slave labor' law. But I do say that it was biased and politically inspired and has not improved labor relations in a single plant. We must have a new law, and my conclusion is that we can best remedy the defects of the present law by scrapping it and starting all over.... I suggest five general principles as the basis for a new labor-relations law.

"the law must accept labor unions, like employer corporations, as the responsible representatives of their members' interests. If labor unions are to be accepted as the full representatives and guardians of employee interests in the collective-bargaining process, then labor unions must conform to standards of fair conduct and equal protection in the exercise of their stewardship...a new federal labor law must outlaw unfair bargaining practices by companies or unions...rejection of the labor injunction...new methods must be found for settling national emergency disputes." Sept. 1.

"What we need is a completely new law -- one that will provide for investigation and reporting to the public on the issues involved, one that will provide for more effective mediation between the parties." Sept. 1.

1955 -- "Unemployment compensation must be extended and its benefits made more realistic. And where industries work out guaranteed wage or supplementary compensation systems, these efforts should not be stymied by administrative or legislative roadblocks.

"The strengthening of our way of life means, too, making more secure the rights of labor to organize and to bargain collectively -- to make democracy work.... The laws must be fair to all, of course.... The so-called right-to-work laws do not meet this test. And there has long been agreement that many of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act are inequitable or unworkable and should be changed or removed." Dec. 8.

"...I was certain that a separate Labor party in the European sense of a great political machine would not come out of this merger." Dec. 8.

Power, Conservation, Resources

1952 -- "Works like Grand Coulee and Bonneville (dams) were beyond the capacity of private enterprise to undertake. If the government had not built them they would not have been built at all. Hard American common sense concludes that where private enterprise is unable or unwilling to develop our resources, the government should.

"The greatest importance of the national forests is the protection of our watersheds. In many parts of the West, protection of the forests...means the difference between healthy streams and destructive loss of the water.... That is why we must resist efforts to take away from the public the control of our forest ranges." Sept. 8.

1955 -- "...when we (Democrats) take up the reins of government again...we will continue to fight to preserve the nation's heritage of natural resources -- our source of power, our public lands, our national forests, our soil, our parks. We propose, very simply, to reinstate the principles which for 40 years underpinned a bipartisan conservation policy initiated by Theodore Roosevelt, and interrupted for the first time in 1953." Nov. 19.

1956 -- "I think it's imperative that we have natural gas as long as the supply lasts, at a reasonable price, and to that end we should have regulation." Jan. 8.

"I don't argue...for public power for public power's sake. But I do argue for cheap power which can be used not just today but tomorrow as well, and I argue for flood control and an irrigation potential." Jan. 8.

"Whenever the issue is between full development and partial development, between conservation and exploitation, between benefits to a great many and to a smaller number -- my vote...is going to be for serving the largest good to the largest number." Feb. 11.

Taxes, Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY

1952 -- "I believe...that government should be as small and as local in character as possible. And a... good way of reducing the size, or at least arresting the growth of the federal government, is by making people economically independent and self-reliant locally." Oct. 7.

"Today the vast majority of businessmen are eager to live within the letter and...spirit of our laws. They can distinguish between legality and morality. Their aim is no longer ruthless monopoly, but...genuine service to the nation -- on the very sound theory that he who serves best will profit most in the long run. As a consequence, our industry has achieved an almost incredible volume of production, which is the very cornerstone of American strength and prosperity." Oct. 30.

"These five points are the framework I propose for a real economy drive....: First, get tight-fisted executives; second, give them the authority to run their organizations efficiently; third, scrutinize appropriation requests with a cold and penetrating eye; fourth, spend appropriations frugally; fifth, don't do in Washington what can be done (by the states)...." Sept. 26.

1954 -- "We want to do nothing through government which can be done privately, but private industry and government together must do whatever is necessary to meet democracy's and free capitalism's essential goal.

"The function of democratic capitalism is not just making things; the system works only as it gets the things it makes into the lives of people who can use them. So my own belief is that in the present situation the emphasis should be on encouraging consumption." April 2.

1956 -- "Business in this country is not secure... when the income of American farmers has declined by 27 percent in three years, and when this whole, vital segment of our economy is in distress." Feb. 14.

TAXES

1952 -- "The present tax burden is disheartening and dangerous, but insurance for peace, however expensive, is cheaper than war.

"I don't like taxes. I shall do everything I can to reduce them. But I will make no promises I know I cannot keep. We must spend to be safe and taxes are better than inflation. I would not favor reducing taxes until we are getting in a dollar to cover every dollar we spend. Sept. 23.

"...our taxes are the hard price we have to pay for safety in a world where the defense of freedom must cost money or it will cost more blood and more money." Oct. 25.

1955 -- "I think that the question of tax reduction and tax adjustment are two separate things and ought not to be overlooked. While I might be against tax reduction, which would mean revenue reduction, I might be in favor of tax adjustment." Nov. 16.

1956 -- "...we (can) not talk intelligently or reasonably about any tax reduction until we (have) made some assessment of our national needs, as well as the problem of reduction of the national debt. I have never been so much in favor of raising the (tax) exemption...as I have in favor of perhaps cutting the rates in the very lowest bracket." Jan. 8.

Committee Roundup

In This Section..... (March 2-8)

- Substitute Bricker Amendment Approved
- Lobbying Probes Bog Down in Party Strife
- Secretary Weeks Testifies on Red Trade
- Food Stockpiling Argued at Farm Hearing
- Industry Speaks Out on Atomic Energy

BRICKER AMENDMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 5 ordered reported, by an 11-2 vote, a substitute version of the Bricker Amendment (S J Res 1). Voting for the substitute were Sens. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Price Daniel (D Texas), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), William Langer (R N.D.), William E. Jenner (R Ind.), Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Herman Welker (R Idaho), John Marshall Butler (R Md.) and James O. Eastland (D Miss.). Opposed were Sens. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). Sens. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) did not vote.

The key section of Dirksen's substitute:

"A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with any provision of this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

The key provision of the previous version read: "A treaty or other international agreement shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation valid in the absence of international agreement."

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), sponsor of S J Res 1, said the revised version had his "wholehearted support." Hennings said the new amendment would raise "grave constitutional problems.... These few words ('any provision of') appear to be deceptively innocent. However, they might be interpreted in such a way as to tie the hands of the President in his conduct of our foreign relations. Also, they might introduce a new doctrine of separability into the Constitution, the consequences of which are unknown."

BACKGROUND -- Bricker first introduced his proposed amendment to limit the treaty power in the 82nd Congress in 1951, but no action was taken on it. The proposal was introduced again in 1952 and 1953 and was considered by the Senate in 1954. A substitute version proposed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) was rejected on a 60-31 roll-call vote on Feb. 26, 1954. A two-thirds vote -- 61 yeas -- was needed for adoption. (1954 Almanac, p. 254)

Bricker introduced S J Res 1, his sixth personal version of the amendment, in the 84th Congress on Jan. 6, 1955. The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee held hearings April 27-May 11, 1955, and reported S J Res 1 to the full Committee May 23, 1955.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 1 -- The League of Women Voters of the U.S., in a letter to President Eisenhower, asked the Administration to "take

the initiative in urging a thorough examination" of the new version of the amendment.

CORRUPT PRACTICES

COMMITTEE -- Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices. (Weekly Report, p. 251)

ACTION -- March 2 -- Sens. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and Styles Bridges (R N.H.) met as a subcommittee to try to reach agreement on Committee rules.

March 6 -- Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) in a Senate speech said the Democrats should take full control and responsibility for the investigation.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 29 -- Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D Ohio) said "influence buying by big financial interests is an ever-present possibility" in the Capitol and said "the ineffective regulations on lobbying... must be strengthened if Congress is to act effectively."

March 4 -- Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) said he accepted a campaign contribution from Matthew Keck in 1952. Goldwater originally said the contribution came from a member of the Keck family connected with the Superior Oil Co., but contribution records on file in the state capitol in Arizona showed the contribution of \$250 came from Matthew Keck, a retired vice president of Borg-Warner Corp., Chicago. He is no relation to the Superior Oil Co. Keck family.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. said Congress should close "loopholes" in the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. The "loopholes" make the act difficult to enforce, Brownell said.

March 5 -- Sen. Goldwater said he would not resign from the Special Committee because of the campaign contribution given to him by Matthew Keck. Goldwater said there was nothing "illegal or immoral" about the contribution.

March 6 -- Sen. Richard E. Neuberger (D Ore.) said a proposal to allow income tax deductions for political campaign contributions up to \$100 is "unjust, undemocratic and unrealistic." (Weekly Report p. 251, 288)

March 7 -- Bridges said Republicans were going to demand that major Committee decisions be taken only by a majority vote of all Committee Members. He said there was dispute as to whether the chairman should be authorized to examine witnesses in closed sessions before recommending that the group hear them in public.

March 8 -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) said if the Committee could not agree on procedure it should report to the Senate, and eight other Senators could be named to the Committee.

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) said the Republican Committee Members were insisting on rules of procedure that would "generate rank partisanship."

CAMPAIGN GIFT PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee to investigate "an alleged improper attempt through political contributions to influence the vote of" Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) on the natural gas bill (HR 6645).

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the Case contribution. (Weekly Report, p. 250)

TESTIMONY -- March 2 -- Ivan D. Evans of Broken Bow, Neb., lawyer for John M. Neff, a Superior Oil Co. attorney, offered three affidavits challenging the accuracy of the Feb. 29 testimony of GOP national committeeman Robert K. Goodwin.

Elmer Patman, Superior Oil Co. attorney, said Neff left a check-list of the 96 Senators for and against the gas bill in his office when Neff requested arranging an interview with Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Idaho).

TESTIMONY -- March 5 -- Wendell T. Edson, Storm Lake, Iowa, testified that Neff told him a \$2,500 campaign contribution would be available for Hickenlooper if the Senator voted for the natural gas bill.

Mrs. Robert K. Goodwin, wife of the GOP national committeeman and a resident of Des Moines, Iowa, corroborated her husband's testimony concerning offers from Neff to contribute to Hickenlooper's campaign.

Edson testified Neff told him "his client was sufficiently interested (in the gas bill) that it would contribute \$2,500 to Sen. Hickenlooper's campaign funds or any Republican campaign funds in Iowa if Sen. Hickenlooper voted for the bill." Edson said the "inference I got was that he meant if they understood Sen. Hickenlooper would vote for the bill."

Neff testified he did discuss with Edson a possible contribution to Hickenlooper but said "I did not put it that way" when asked whether the contribution was conditional on Hickenlooper voting for the bill.

Mrs. Richard Barr, an attorney in Edson's office, said she knew Neff when he and the Barrs worked in Washington 20 years ago. Mrs. Barr said she had written Neff last year to renew acquaintances and in November Neff visited her at her office in Storm Lake.

Mrs. Barr testified Neff "asked me if either of my bosses were Republicans." She said they both were and Neff then met Edson.

Edson testified that Sen. Hickenlooper was never told by him (Edson) of the offer.

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) said after the testimony was completed that the hearing phase of the Committee's work was completed.

EAST - WEST TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On East-West trade. (Weekly Report, p. 221)

TESTIMONY -- March 6 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said that if agency heads would "not come willingly" to testify before the Subcommittee, he would "ask the Senate to take steps to bring them." Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks wrote it would be "harmful to the public interest" to make public the documents requested by the Subcommittee.

Herbert Blackman, Commerce Department economist, said he had served as chairman of the Joint Operating Committee which advised on the 1954 Paris negotiations which resulted in agreement to allow more goods to be sent behind the Iron Curtain. He said the JOC was told to "come up with reduced commodity coverage" when they started to review the embargo list.

March 7 -- Park L. Bedford of the Army Signal Corps said one of the items taken off the embargo list in 1954 could be described as "the heart of our military communications system."

George A. Grimm, chief of the Utilities Division in the Defense Department, said the published British lists of disembargoed goods showed that "very little that amounts to very much" was currently under embargo. On the lists of released goods, he said, were electric generators up to 60,000 kilowatts, "very important" to atomic energy production, and mercury power rectifiers for producing aluminum.

March 8 -- Weeks quoted a letter to McClellan signed by himself, Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr., Assistant Secretary of Defense Gordon Gray and former Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen: "The revision of the international control lists which occurred in August, 1954, was made upon the insistence of Western European countries for a relaxation of the controls after the ending of active hostilities in Korea and Indochina. The final action was taken with the concurrence of the Department(s) of State...Defense...Commerce, the Battle Act Administrator and with the approval of the President."

John C. Borton of the Commerce Department said that to achieve any controls at all the Paris agreements "had to be unanimous." He said that without U.S. concessions "the whole fabric of controls might have gone in the ash can."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- President Eisenhower March 7 said he did not believe the 1954 embargo relaxation was a mistake. He said that this country could not absorb more European production at the end of the Korean war and did not want to keep giving cash grants to sustain Europe.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Government Information Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On government secrecy in scientific matters.

TESTIMONY -- March 7 -- Lloyd V. Berkner, president of Associated Universities Inc., a nonprofit organization of nine northeastern universities which have pooled research facilities, said that government secrecy delayed U.S. northern air defenses "by at least one, and more probably two years." He said the lack of antisubmarine radar, night fighters and means of extensive sea search at the start of World War II were "directly attributable to the technological ignorance and delays resulting from secrecy."

Elmer Hutchisson of the Case Institute of Technology said an elite corps of scientists should be created to decide what scientific information should be kept secret. He said government security practices are so distasteful to scientists that it is "common practice" for them to turn down military research grants to take jobs on "free" research, "even at less pay."

Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) said he was convinced the present emphasis "on classifying almost every scientific advance as secret" should be reversed.

March 8 -- Harold C. Urey of the University of Chicago, one of the scientists who helped develop the atomic bomb, said that "a complete exchange of information" between the United States and Russia "would result in very little valuable information being acquired by either." He said the information published by a foreign publication that this country has 35,000 atomic bombs and Russia, 10,000, might be a "good guess."

SOCIAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 7225) to liberalize and extend the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program. (Weekly Report, p. 252)

TESTIMONY -- March 5 -- Thirteen witnesses supported an amendment to HR 7225 providing for a food stamp plan to distribute agricultural surpluses to the aged, dependent children, blind, disabled, unemployed and other needy persons.

Arthur T. Thompson, editor of Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead magazine, said nearly three-quarters of the persons polled by the magazine in 1954 and 1956 thought the food stamp plan a "good idea."

Jack T. Jennings, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., said the amendment offered "at least a partial solution" to the surplus problem. He said he preferred "taking a large share of our food surpluses out of storage to feed our undernourished, rather than legislate production cuts on the farm or await a national catastrophe which would deprive (them) of any right to full stomachs."

James G. Patton, National Farmers Union president, said every dollar given under the proposed program would be a "high velocity dollar...(which) would create demand for goods, pull into the labor market additional workers...enable farmers to produce more food and fiber, eliminating the need for further drastic acreage reductions and increasing farm income." He said about 7.6 million persons would be eligible for assistance under the plan.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 5 Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) inserted in the Congressional Record a statement on HR 7225 submitted to the Committee by George McLain, president of the National Institute of Social Welfare, a federation of old age pension and social welfare groups. McLain recommended:

Adopting a plan to give surplus food to the needy. Allowing the aged, needy, handicapped and disabled to earn up to \$50 a month and their children \$30 without suffering reduction of their public assistance payments.

Increasing the payments in HR 7225 as proposed in an amendment by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) and 45 other Senators.

MERGERS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 6 -- Ordered reported a bill (HR 9424) amending the Clayton Antitrust Act (Title 15 U.S. Code, Section 18, 25) to require 90 days notice of intent to merge corporations with a total worth of more than \$10 million and empower the Federal Trade Commission to seek injunctions against mergers. (Weekly Report, p. 219)

COTTON ACREAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture, Cotton Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 5 ordered reported to the full Committee two bills:

HR 8262 which would set the cotton acreage allotments established for the 1955 crop as the minimum acreage allotments for 1956.

HR 9703 which would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make cash payments in 1956 from price support funds to cotton farmers who conformed to the 1954, 1955 and 1956 acreage allotment programs.

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

- Mar 14 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Nominations of Laurence Walrath of Florida and Donald P. McPherson of Pennsylvania to the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- 15 Senate Foreign Relations, Special Disarmament Subcommittee -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson to testify.
- 19 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee -- On fisheries legislation. Continues all week.
- 19 Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- S 863 to protect states' water rights.
- 20 Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee -- Various housing bills.
- 21 Select Small Business, Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee -- On business practices of the motion picture industry. Continues March 22.
- 26 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee -- On S 3163 and S 3164 to authorize certification of airlines serving Alaska and Hawaii. Continues March 27.
- 29 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Freight Car Shortage Subcommittee -- On per diem rate penalties on freight cars. Continues March 30.

HOUSE

- Mar 12 Education and Labor, Special Subcommittee -- Longshoremen and Harbor Workers Compensation Act revision (33 U.S. Code 901)
- 12 Ways and Means -- Organization for Trade Cooperation. Continues through March 16.
- 12 Public Works, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee -- Legislation to strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S. Code 466) Continues through March 15.
- 12 Un-American Activities -- In Charlotte, N.C., on alleged communistic activities in North Carolina.
- 13 Government Operations, Military Operations Subcommittee -- Civil Defense. Continues March 14, 15.
- 13 Veterans Affairs, Housing Subcommittee -- GI housing problems.
- 13 Post Office and Civil Service -- On postal rates. Proponents of rate increases will testify first and opponents will start testifying March 20.
- 13 Merchant Marine Subcommittee -- Federal subsidies to different ships traveling the same route.
- 14 Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee -- Regulated industries. Continues March 15.
- 15 Veterans Affairs -- Scholarships for war orphans.
- 21 Veterans Affairs -- Service connected disability compensation.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On monopoly problems in regulated industries.

TESTIMONY -- March 7 -- Chairman Ross Rizley of the Civil Aeronautics Board said that CAB decisions on route matters during the past year "have substantially broadened the operating authority of both the domestic and international air carriers,...materially increasing competition among the carriers...21 markets among the top 100 ranking air markets in the country received the benefits of competition for the first time...."

Rizley said that "during 1938 the so-called 'Big Four' accounted for 83 percent of the total revenue ton-miles produced by all certificated domestic carriers. By the end of 1946, their participation had dropped to 68 percent.... For the calendar year 1955...their share had risen to 73 percent."

March 8 -- Rizley said the CAB "has had a real incentive to select an existing carrier rather than a new company" when making profitable route authorizations because it was trying to reduce "the dependence of all our carriers upon federal subsidy support." He said that this year the CAB will ask for only \$20 million for airlines subsidy compared with \$52.5 million appropriated last year.

OTC MEMBERSHIP

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 5550) to authorize United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. (Weekly Report, p. 245)

PRO

TESTIMONY -- March 1 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles: Refusal to participate in OTC would have "grave consequences." Economic problems have moved to the forefront in the cold war.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay endorsed HR 5550.

March 2 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks: "Creation of the OTC would enable American industry and trade to derive additional and increased benefits from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.... U.S. interests are fully safeguarded."

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell recommended U.S. membership in OTC. Mitchell: "Foreign trade provides nearly as many jobs as do the automobile, textile, chemical, apparel and basic iron and steel industries combined."

March 8 -- Richard N. Gardner submitted a New York Bar Assn. report stating the President had "the necessary authority to agree to U.S. adherence to...GATT under...the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act" and there was "no constitutional impediment to Congressional enactment of HR 5550."

Mrs. Oscar M. Ruebhausen of the U.S. League of Women Voters: OTC "would bring more efficiency into the operation of GATT.... The vast potential market for U.S. sales abroad is just beginning to be appreciated."

Eugene S. Gregg, U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce: "GATT is the most important agreement ever concluded for dealing with barriers to international trade."

CON

March 5 -- John C. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation: "We feel strongly that OTC should concern itself with trade and not politics." Opposed U.S. membership in OTC if it became affiliated with the United Nations.

E.W. Gaumnitz, National Cheese Institute: "The executive branch could enter into agreements with foreign countries...which would foreclose the possibility of Congressional action."

Edward W. Wootton, Wine Institute: GATT and OTC place "in the State Department the largest accumulation of uncontrolled and undelegated power that has ever been given to a government agency in this country in peacetime since the National Recovery Administration."

March 6 -- Dan Jones, Independent Petroleum Assn. of America: Membership in OTC would mean "a dangerous delegation of Congressional authority to an international body." GATT and OTC obligations would conflict with the national security amendment and escape clause in the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955.

March 7 -- Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.): If HR 5550 passed, the House Ways and Means Committee "may as well disband as a committee that considers tariff and trade legislation.... The State Department will be in charge and...all of Congress will be on the sidelines."

FARM PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On general farm legislation. (Weekly Report, p. 251)

TESTIMONY -- March 2 -- James G. Patton, National Farmers Union president, proposed "the enactment of mandatory income protection of family farm production of all farm commodities at 100 percent of fair parity, by means of production payments in workable combinations with price support loans, purchase agreements and purchases...." He recommended production payments on 1955 commodities and livestock equal to the "difference between the average market price of the commodity and 100 percent of a fair parity."

Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange, supported the "domestic parity or wheat certificate program" and voluntary participation in the acreage reserve.

March 7 -- Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse, testifying on the subject of food stockpiling for civil defense purposes, said, "It can be assumed...that in the event of an attack which destroys supplies of food in major cities, we will still have in the aggregate an adequate, or more than adequate, supply of food to meet the needs of the population." He said "the major factor in availability of food in an emergency is transportation."

Lloyd H. Mulit, director of requirements, procurement and distribution, Department of Defense, said the Department maintained stockpiles of nonperishable food "in sufficient quantities to sustain military operations until food pipelines have been established."

March 8 -- Robert M. Koch of the National Agricultural Limestone Institute said: "While the conservation goals of various soil bank proposals sound good, we are fearful that if the expanded conservation effort finally agreed upon is too different from the Agricultural Conservation Program or too complicated, high farmer participation will be precluded.... Could we not expand the ACP to the full \$500 million authorized in the basic law and keep the conservation practices and regulations uniform?"

CAA INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the resignation of Civil Aeronautics Administrator Frederick B. Lee and a bill (S 2818) to make the Civil Aeronautics Administration an independent agency. (Weekly Report, p. 105, 160)

TESTIMONY -- March 5 -- Stuart G. Tipton, Air Transport Association president, said that "at the present time and under existing circumstances" he was opposed to legislation which would remove the CAA from the Commerce Department. "As long as the CAA remains in Commerce," he said, "civil aviation interests...will have a spokesman in the Cabinet" along with military aviation.

NAVY JETS

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Military Operations Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee held hearings Oct. 24-27 on Navy jet fighters equipped with engines too weak to power them properly. The F3H Demon fighter was built by McDonnell Aircraft Co. of St. Louis and its engines were made by Westinghouse Electric Co.

ACTION -- March 7 released a report on the F3H stating:

"Large errors" and "waste of public funds" marked a half-billion-dollar effort to build the Navy fighter.

The McDonnell firm and Westinghouse "must share the responsibility" but the "final responsibility rests with the Navy as the government procuring agency."

SHIP INSPECTION

COMMITTEE -- House Merchant Marine.

ACTION -- March 2 ordered reported a bill (HR 7952), amended, which would require inspection every three years of vessels carrying more than six paying passengers, including power boats weighing up to 100 tons and up to 65 feet long, sail boats up to 700 tons and barges up to 100 tons.

BACKGROUND -- Demands were made for such a bill after several small boats sank off the Eastern Seaboard in 1955, including the sailing vessel "Marvel" in the Chesapeake Bay.

Committee Briefs

AUTO MARKETING

Sen. John M. Butler (R Md.) March 6 recommended formation of a permanent Senate subcommittee to keep watch on automobile marketing practices. He said the watchdog committee might also keep track of marketing practices in other industries. He testified before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Automobile Marketing Practices Subcommittee. (Weekly Report, p. 105)

CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS

The Senate Public Works Committee March 7 reported two bills for improving channels. One (HR 2552, S Rept 1635) would authorize \$110 million for deepening

Great Lakes channels to accommodate St. Lawrence Seaway traffic and the other (HR 6309, S Rept 1637) would authorize an \$88 million tidewater channel from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico. Both measures have passed the House.

UNESCO

J. Addington Wagner, national commander of the American Legion, March 7 asked the House Foreign Affairs, International Organizations and Movements Subcommittee to repeal laws making the United States a member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization because "UNESCO has been a haven for many individuals whose loyalty to the U.S. is severely compromised."

AIRCRAFT PROFITS

The Chance Vought Aircraft Inc., Dallas, Texas, March 2 told the House Armed Services, Special Investigations Subcommittee that more than \$1 million worth of advertising was included in cost figures submitted to the Navy. "That is certainly an abuse of the taxpayers' money," Subcommittee Member Paul Cunningham (R Iowa) said. (Weekly Report, p. 219)

AIR POWER

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), chairman of a special Senate Armed Services Subcommittee to investigate United States air power, March 6 said his group would get "the whole story of guided and ballistic missiles." He named Fowler Hamilton of New York as counsel. (Weekly Report, p. 248)

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subcommittee March 2 ordered reported to the full Committee four civil rights bills: S 900 to provide stiff penalties for lynching; S 902 to establish new Civil Rights machinery in the Attorney General's office; S 903 to protect voting rights of all citizens in federal elections; HR 5205 to extend protection against bodily attack to all members of the armed forces.

MISSILE TRUCE

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) March 7 recommended to the Senate Special Disarmament Subcommittee (comprised of representatives from the Senate Armed Services, Foreign Relations and Joint Atomic Energy Committees) that the U.S. negotiate with the Communists to stop use and tests of intercontinental ballistic missiles. Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission said it would be "suicidal" for the United States to stop missile development unless "absolute compliance" by Russia was assured.

TIMBER

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) March 7 asked for a Congressional review of federal timber sales policy. He said he questioned whether timber is being sold "in terms which give all qualified bidders a chance to participate."

INDUSTRY GIVES VIEWS TO CONGRESS ON ATOMIC ENERGY

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the development of atomic energy by private industry and on the report of the Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. (Weekly Report, p. 253)

TESTIMONY -- March 5 -- Harry E. Jordan, American Water Works Assn. secretary, said the government should encourage the "application of radioisotopes to solving civilian engineering problems." He said the United States was behind other countries, notably Great Britain and West Germany, in this field because "the Atomic Energy Commission has failed...to give encouragement to civilian studies of the application of radiation techniques." He recommended establishment "of a permanent interdepartment panel to explore the possible areas of application of radiation techniques in the solution of civilian problems."

SHIP PROPULSION

K.W. Van Eman, vice president of the Skinner Engine Co., Erie, Pa., said that while proposals were being submitted for the design of an atomic-powered oil tanker to be completed by mid-1959, there was still no program to provide for the propulsion units of that vessel. He said the Committee should consider allowing "small business...to engage in the marine atomic development with the prototype plant, consisting of an atomic reactor with a marine engine."

PATENTS

William A. Steiger of the National Assn. of Manufacturers said "patentability in the atomic field" should "be determined in accordance with established patent law with two exceptions, namely, prior secret use by the Commission and papers published by the Technical Information Service of the Commission." He said foreign inventors would hold an "abnormal" proportion of atomic patents issued in the U.S. unless the patent provisions of the Atomic Energy Act were liberalized.

SMALL BUSINESS

John Menke, president of the Nuclear Development Corp. of America, White Plains, N.Y., said "the impact of the growth of atomic energy on industry should not only be to make the larger companies bigger. Now is the time to guide its growth and to foster vigorous progress and competition which the newer, modest companies will always supply in our country."

INSURANCE

Francis K. McCune, General Electric Co. vice president, said: "The gravest problem now facing the atomic energy business is that of liability for the consequences of an atomic incident." He said legislation should be enacted to "provide indemnity against atomic hazards" and that such indemnity provisions "should cover liability only above the amount of insurance which is determined to be available in the private market on a reasonable basis."

March 6 -- Philip Sporn of Nuclear Power Group Inc. said "within a very short time, nearly all non-federal activities will be badly delayed and some even stopped

completely, unless the third party liability problem (resulting from atomic catastrophe) is faced immediately." He said the government should provide "excess coverage over that offered by the insurance industry."

GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

Benjamin C. Sigal of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, said: "It is inexcusably shortsighted for us to allow the program of full-scale reactors to founder because of an unjustifiable ideological concern that our system of free enterprise will somehow be irretrievably damaged if our government builds a few large-scale reactors." He said the power requirements of the U.S. were increasing rapidly and the "need for exploration and exploitation of nuclear power is urgent." AEC, he said, should "proceed immediately with a vigorous program for constructing full-scale nuclear reactors for the production of electric power."

Leland Olds, Energy Research Associates head, said he was convinced "that Congress must recognize effective development of atomic power as a fundamental responsibility of the federal government without further waiting to determine whether private enterprise can be depended upon for 'expeditious and efficient' progress." He said the field of atomic power development was "broad enough for federal, non-federal public, cooperative and private participation."

Elmer L. Lindseth of the Edison Electric Institute cited the "rapid obsolescence of initial atomic power facilities" and said there was no "present need for the government to embark on a large-scale program of building 'demonstration reactors' with taxpayers' funds, particularly in the present state of knowledge of the art."

Jack Jennings of the Cooperative League of the U.S. said that in view of the delay by private firms, the "government should undertake development of an atomic power program." Rural electric cooperatives and public bodies should be given preference, he said, "in the granting of licenses for construction of atomic power plants for research and development purposes."

Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative representative, supported a "crash program" for development of atomic power. He endorsed in principle a bill (S 2725) by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) which would instruct AEC to build six full-scale demonstration reactors in various parts of the country. "In spite of all the pledges of investment, when and if any of the private enterprise plans now being considered are effectuated, there is little if any actual decision to proceed beyond the planning stage," he said.

LABOR'S ROLE

Elwood D. Swisher of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, recommended "enactment of a uniform federal safety code covering the industrial uses of nuclear energy," fixing of minimum compensation standards for injury or disease induced by radiation, a revised program of information control including specific definition of what constitutes a security risk, and replacement of the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel with a three-way panel representing labor, industry and the public.

In This Section.....

- House Votes Labor-HEW Funds
- Senate Amends Treasury-Post Office Fund Bill
- Eastland Named Chairman of Judiciary Committee
- Agriculture Bill Voting Begins in Senate

LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION

The House March 5 passed by voice vote, with an amendment, an appropriation bill (HR 9720) to provide fiscal 1957 funds for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies. As passed, the bill carried total appropriations of \$2,296,981,781, which was \$66,666,619 less than President Eisenhower requested and \$76,534,719 less than Congress appropriated in the similar bill for fiscal 1956.

BACKGROUND -- In his budget for fiscal 1957, Mr. Eisenhower requested total appropriations of \$2,363,-648,400.

The House Appropriations Committee March 2 reported HR 9720 (H Rept 1845), recommending a \$2,296,-810,781 total. As reported, the bill cut the President's requests for the Labor Department by \$40.7 million and Health, Education and Welfare by \$22.8 million. Largest cut in the Labor Department was suffered by the Bureau of Employment Security, whose allotment was \$40.2 million less than the budget request and \$44.3 million less than fiscal 1956 appropriations. The bill eliminated a \$19 million budget request for hospital construction grants and allotted \$15 million less than requested for grants to states for public assistance under the Social Security Administration. The bill provided \$135,525,000 for the National Institutes of Health, an increase of \$37,102,000 over fiscal 1956 appropriations and \$9 million over the President's request.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 9720, as passed by the House:

LABOR

Office of the Secretary	\$ 1,751,000
Office of the Solicitor	2,021,000
Bureau of Labor Standards	911,500
Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights	383,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship	3,399,000
Bureau of Employment Security	352,446,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	2,347,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	6,687,000
Women's Bureau	403,000
Wage and Hour Division	10,000,000
Subtotal	\$380,348,500

HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE

American Printing House for the Blind	\$ 230,000
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Food and Drug Administration	\$ 6,779,000
Freedmen's Hospital	2,755,000
Gallaudet College	3,162,000
Howard University	3,686,200
Office of Education	115,268,581
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	38,910,000
Public Health Service	375,024,000
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	9,828,000
Social Security Administration	1,343,093,000
Office of the Secretary	4,449,000

Subtotal \$1,903,184,781

RELATED AGENCIES

National Labor Relations Board	\$ 8,951,500
National Mediation Board	1,187,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,305,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000

Subtotal \$ 13,448,500

TOTAL \$2,296,981,781

The bill also:

Authorized \$6.5 million for the Railroad Retirement Board and \$6.6 million for the United States Soldiers' Home.

Authorized spending of \$97 million from the federal Old-Age and Survivors trust fund for administrative expenses.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.) -- Provide an additional \$171,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, March 5. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Increase funds for the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare by \$140,000 for initiation of a program to solve problems of the aged. Standing vote, 9-54.

FARM GAS EXEMPTION

The Senate March 6 passed by voice vote, with Committee amendments, a bill (HR 8780) to exempt farmers from the two-cents-a-gallon federal excise tax on gasoline and special fuels used on the farm.

As sent back to the House, the bill would give farmers an estimated \$59 million in tax relief each year.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was passed by the House Jan. 31 and reported (S Rept 1609) March 2 by the Senate Finance Committee, with amendments. (Weekly Report, p. 249) A Committee amendment eliminated from the benefits of the bill custom operators or other independent contractors performing services on a farm. The amendment reduced by \$1 million the estimated annual revenue

Floor Action - 2

loss under the bill. President Eisenhower Jan. 9 requested such legislation as part of his nine-point farm program.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 8780 included the major provisions voted by the House. (Weekly Report, p. 132)

DEBATE -- March 6 -- There was no opposition to the bill.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- The Finance Committee eliminated custom operators and independent contractors from the benefits of the bill. "However, where farmers perform similar services for their neighbors, (gas tax) refunds may be claimed" if the operations for neighbors were less than one-half the total operations of the farmer.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE FUNDS

The Senate March 7 passed by voice vote, with Committee amendments, a bill (HR 9064) to provide fiscal 1957 appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the U.S. Tax Court. As passed, the bill carried total appropriations of \$3,639,579,000 -- over \$20 million more than was voted by the House and \$10 million less than budget estimates.

BACKGROUND -- In passing the bill Feb. 7, the House granted total appropriations of \$3,618,699,000. (Weekly Report, p. 169)

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported HR 9064 (S Rept 1624) March 6, recommending two amendments raising Post Office funds for Operations by \$10,880,000 and Transportation by \$10 million.

No changes were made in funds granted by the House for the Treasury Department and the Tax Court.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference, the Senate version of HR 9064 provided:

POST OFFICE

Administration	\$ 19,000,000
Operations	2,118,880,000
Transportation	655,000,000
Finance	12,900,000
Facilities	189,000,000
Subtotal	\$2,994,780,000
Treasury	\$ 643,434,000
U.S. Tax Court	1,365,000
TOTAL	\$3,639,579,000

DEBATE -- March 7 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- In its report, the Appropriations Committee stressed the need to cut down the postal deficit and urged Congressional Committees on the Post Office and Civil Service to provide increased postal revenues. The Senate "must deal with the postal deficit. Action (on raises in mail rates) is long overdue."

SENATE JUDICIARY CHAIRMAN

The Senate March 2 adopted by voice vote a resolution (S Res 223) appointing James O. Eastland (D Miss.) Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Eastland, as the Judiciary Committee's senior Democratic Member, was entitled by Senate custom to

the Chairmanship left vacant by the death of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.). (Weekly Report, p. 243)

BACKGROUND -- The Democratic Steering Committee March 2 selected Eastland to succeed Sen. Kilgore. Eastland has been a critic of the Supreme Court's segregation decisions. (Weekly Report, p. 229)

Eastland's 1955 CQ Party Unity score was 54 percent; his Bipartisan Support was 57 percent. In 1955, his Eisenhower Support score was 52 percent, Eisenhower Opposition 33 percent.

DEBATE -- March 2 -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- "I believe that Senator Eastland is a symbol of racism...of defiance to the Constitution of the U.S. as interpreted by the Supreme Court.... (He) is precluded by philosophy, conviction and activities from presiding over the...Judiciary Committee...in an impartial way...."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Eastland's "attacks on the the U.S. Supreme Court shock my sense of fairness...open defiance of a (Supreme Court) decision cannot be condoned. I do not believe that (Eastland) has made a record which assures me that he would be an impartial chairman of the Judiciary...."

John L. Stennis (D Miss.) -- Eastland "has always counseled legal approaches, lawful procedure and orderly conduct." There was not produced "a scintilla of real evidence" that Eastland was not qualified to serve as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, "his seniority... proven ability and...energy entitle him to the Chairmanship."

Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) -- Despite "the imperfections of the seniority system...neither house has ever...found a better method of choosing the chairmen of its committees."

DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE

The House March 2 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 9429) to provide a uniform and improved program of medical care for the dependents of members of the uniformed services.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (H Rept 1805) Feb. 22 by the Armed Services Committee. The report said "inadequate" dependent medical care was one of the most serious morale problems facing the armed forces. Enactment of the bill would bring about a better re-enlistment rate and a saving in training costs, the report said.

Since 1954, President Eisenhower had made annual requests to Congress to provide improved medical care for military dependents. Congress failed to act in 1954 and 1955.

PROVISIONS -- HR 9429, as sent to the Senate: Defined dependents' legal entitlement to medical care on a uniform basis throughout the uniformed services, including the Coast Guard and Public Health Service.

Authorized medical care for dependents of members and retired members of the services in facilities under the jurisdiction of the services, subject to the availability of space and facilities and the capabilities of the medical staff.

Directed that medical facilities of any of the services be available to all eligible dependents, regardless of the service affiliation of the dependent's sponsor.

Permitted uniform "minimal" charges for outpatient care in service facilities, limited to amounts necessary to restrain excessive demands for care by dependents.

Limited medical care given dependents in service facilities to diagnosis, treatment of acute medical and surgical conditions, treatment of contagious diseases, immunization and maternity and infant care, except in specified cases.

Required the Secretary of Defense to enter into an insurance, medical service or health plan which would provide minimum benefits for wives and children of active-duty personnel at no premium cost to the service member.

Permitted wives and children, under such a plan, to choose medical care in either service or civilian facilities, subject to certain limitations.

Authorized the Secretary of Defense, at his discretion, to provide a program of benefits -- permitting medical care in civilian facilities -- for retired personnel and their dependents.

Permitted dependents located in areas abroad where no military medical facilities were available, to receive medical care from approved local sources at government expense.

Permitted a member or retired member of a uniformed service to receive medical or dental care in a facility of another service.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Delete the word "lawful" in defining a wife as a dependent; March 2. Voice vote.

Hoffman -- Delete from definition as dependents children over 21 attending college full time and parents-in-law dependent on a serviceman for more than one-half of their support; March 2. Voice.

DEBATE -- March 2 -- There was no opposition to the bill.

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- "Today it is estimated that only about 60 percent of the dependents of our servicemen have medical care available to them in military facilities. The remaining 40 percent must shift for themselves." Under the bill, "the medical facilities of the uniformed services would continue the present practice of providing medical care to dependents.... In addition, and this is the important new feature of the bill, provision is also made for supplementing and augmenting this program through the use of civilian medical facilities."

Paul J. Kilday (D Texas) -- "...medical care for dependents of military personnel of our services is traditional...(but) at the present time the medical care made available is not uniform.... This bill places (all of the uniformed services)...on the same footing."

INDEPENDENT OFFICES FUNDS

The House March 7 passed by voice vote the Independent Offices Appropriations bill (HR 9739) making appropriations for fiscal 1957 of \$6,010,543,290. This total, \$226,839,290 more than the Administration requested, included \$305,000,000 for an increased government payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund which was not in the request.

The House rejected, by a roll-call vote of 150-231, an amendment to eliminate 11 supergrade positions in the General Services Administration. On March 6, the House by voice vote had agreed to the amendment. Rejected without opposition was an amendment to eliminate compulsory retirement of Civil Service employees when they reached the age of 70. (For voting, see chart, p. 282)

BACKGROUND -- The President requested an appropriation of \$5,783,704,000 for fiscal 1957. Included in the request were: \$315,216,000 for the Civil Service Commission; \$123,200,000 for the federal Civil Defense Administration; \$221,624,000 for the General Services Administration; \$177,325,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency; \$4,719,495,000 for the Veterans' Administration.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 9739 as approved by the House:

Civil Service Commission	\$ 619,756,500
Disaster Assistance	5,386,030
Federal Civil Defense Administration	86,100,000
Federal Communications Commission	7,800,000
Federal Power Commission	5,200,000
Federal Trade Commission	5,400,000
General Accounting Office	34,000,000
General Services Administration	211,340,900
Housing and Home Finance Agency	152,700,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	13,900,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	74,475,000
National Capital Housing Authority	37,000
National Science Foundation	35,915,000
Renegotiation Board	3,675,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	5,700,000
Selective Service System	28,442,000
Veterans' Administration	4,720,715,860
TOTAL	\$6,010,543,290

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- Provide an additional \$5,386,030 for assistance to states and local governments in major disasters; March 6. Voice vote.

Albert Thomas (D Texas) -- Strike out the language "that any requirement of law for compulsory retirement from the competitive civil service solely because of age shall not be effective." This would have made ineffective a provision of the Civil Service Retirement Act providing for mandatory retirement of Civil Service employees at age 70 with 15 years or more of service; March 7. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John Dowdy (D Texas) -- Eliminate a provision adding 11 supergrade positions to the General Services Administration. Agreed to March 6, voice vote; rejected March 7, roll-call vote, 150-231.

Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) -- Increase appropriations to the Interstate Commerce Commission by \$100,000 and allot not less than \$424,000 to carry out the activities of the Car Service Section of the Bureau of Safety and Service; March 6. Voice.

DEBATE -- March 6 -- Olin E. Teague (D Texas) said the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund "is delinquent" as far as U.S. contributions, "calculated at \$13 billion. Federal employees are paying 6 percent of their wages into this fund, but the federal government is not matching their contributions on the basis required....

There should be appropriated into the Fund about \$850 million annually to represent the normal government cost.... In addition...some payments could and should be made on the \$13 billion deficit of this fund."

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee should pass upon supergrade positions recommended by the Appropriations Committee. He said this group "was the proper Committee for the General Services Administration to go to for an increase in supergrades."

March 7 -- Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- The provision to eliminate the compulsory retirement age of 70 did not belong with the appropriation bill since it was a legislative matter and not concerned with funds.

FARM PROGRAM

The Senate March 8 began voting on the omnibus farm bill (S 3183) and deleted, by a 54-41 roll-call vote, a provision calling for a return to 90 percent rigid price supports on basic farm commodities other than wheat. The vote came on an amendment by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.).

The Senate rejected, by a 44-46 roll-call vote, an amendment by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) which would have provided a minimum national acreage allotment of 50 million acres for corn. A motion to reconsider Humphrey's amendment was tabled on a 47-44 roll-call vote. The Humphrey amendment was offered as a substitute for an amendment introduced by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to establish farm base acreages for corn, based on past years' plantings, in the acreage reserve program. (For voting, see chart, p. 281)

BACKGROUND -- The House May 5, 1955, passed, on a 206-201 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 12) to restore rigid supports at 90 percent of parity, but the Senate did not act on it. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported S 3183 Feb. 10, 1956. Debate began Feb. 22. (Weekly Report, p. 256)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Anderson -- Delete section providing that level of support to cooperators shall be 90 percent of parity price for 1956 and 1957 crops of any basic agricultural commodity except wheat; March 7. Roll call, 54-41. (A motion to reconsider was tabled)

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Humphrey -- Provide minimum national acreage allotment of 50 million acres for corn; March 7. Roll call, 44-46. (A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 47-44 roll-call vote.)

DEBATE -- March 2 -- Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- "The basic theory upon which the present farm program has been operated is that there are too many farmers.... The Department took steps to reduce the surplus of farmers by reducing the prospects of making a living income from farming. If the same energy and ingenuity had been used to reduce our surplus farm stocks, they would have long since vanished.... The Administration wants farming to be big business.... This is a process which can best be hastened by...flexible price supports."

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) -- "The Benson policies...have had a disastrous effect on the net income of the producers of basic commodities...(and) the same kind of effect on the income of dairy farmers."

March 5 -- James E. Murray (D Mont.) -- "The only provisions of the bill which...will make a net addition to farm income...are those restoring 90 percent of parity

supports for the basic commodities and restoring the old parity formula.... The most the soil bank payments to farmers can do is create a temporary illusion of added income."

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "It was in the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt that flexible price supports first became effective. I think it is worthwhile to remember that.... It was when we arrived at the concept of paying the farmer from the United States Treasury, the concept of producing crops for the Treasury, and not for the trade, that we began arguing about levels of price supports.... So long as the problem of diverted acres stares us in the face...we shall continue to have all sorts of agricultural distress.... No agricultural program will work with the kind of surplus situation that exists at present.... With a fairly high range of supports, no soil bank will become operative. The only way a soil bank can be made operative is to make it mandatory, and then it will work only if the temptation to evade all controls is not too great."

March 6 -- Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- "An orderly and effective reduction and elimination of surplus products would have the effect of bringing the farmer full parity in the market place, and...if that happened the issue of fixed price supports versus flexible price supports would become academic." A temporary return to rigid high supports on basics would "bridge the gap between now and when the soil bank and other surplus disposal provisions become operative and effective."

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Asked for trial of a domestic parity plan for wheat, defined as "a system of marketing which enables producers to obtain a return equal to parity for that portion of the crop which is consumed domestically for human food, and to receive competitive market prices for the portion used for feed or for export."

March 7 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "The advocates of flexible supports do not give ample consideration to the extremely important item of the farmer's fixed costs. If returns per bushel drop, the farmer intensifies his production.... If it costs money to reduce surpluses to a reasonable level, I think the people as a whole should share in that cost."

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- "The restoration of price supports to the level of 90 percent of parity will not only encourage and stimulate production at a time when we are actively trying to reduce production, but will react in other ways to further increase the surpluses held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.... The restoration of fixed price supports at 90 percent of parity is a complete contradiction to the soil-bank program which holds so much promise of reducing government surpluses to the point where farm income can be restored...."

March 8 -- Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa) -- "The result of the (Hickenlooper) amendment is simply this: in 1956 instead of having the so-called acreage allotments in the corn belt for corn acres, we substitute for it a farm-base acreage" based on 1953, 1954 and 1955 plantings. "It means we will base participation in the soil bank on the traditional planting base of something over 56 million acres, instead of the allotment base of approximately 43 million acres."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "The Hickenlooper amendment would...say to those who have not cooperated at all under the acreage-allotment programs, 'Now you are going to get all the benefits of the price-support program without any necessity to cooperate....'"

14. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to table a motion to reconsider Humphrey amendment. Agreed to, 47-44, March 8. (See story, p. 280)

Y	Record Vote For (yes).	N	Record Vote Against (no).
✓	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
~	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	12	13	14			Vote No.	12	13	14			Vote No.	12	13	14		
Yea	54	44	47			Yea	11	42	3			Yea	41	2	44		
Nay	41	45	44			Nay	35	3	42			Nay	6	43	2		

12 13 14				12 13 14				12 13 14				12 13 14			
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND			
Hill D.	N	Y	N	Hickenlooper R. .	Y	N	Y	Curtis R.	Y	N	Y	Green D.	Y	Y	N
Sparkman D. . . .	N	Y	N	Martin R.	Y	N	Y	Hruska R.	Y	N	Y	Pastore D.	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Goldwater R. . . .	Y	N	Y	Carlson R.	Y	N	Y	Bible D.	Y	Y	N	Johnston D.	N	Y	N
Hayden D.	Y	Y	N	Schoepfel R. . . .	Y	N	Y	Malone R.	Y	N	Y	Thurmond D. . . .	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Fulbright D. . . .	N	Y	N	Barkley D.	N	Y	N	Bridges R.	Y	N	Y	Case R.	N	Y	N
McClellan D. . . .	N	Y	N	Clements D.	N	Y	N	Cotton R.	Y	N	Y	Mundi R.	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE			
Knowland R. . . .	Y	N	Y	Ellender D.	N	Y	N	Case R.	Y	N	Y	Gore D.	N	Y	N
Kuchel R.	Y	N	Y	Long D.	N	Y	N	Smith R.	Y	X	Y	Kefauver D.	N	Y	N
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS			
Allott R.	Y	N	Y	Payne R.	Y	N	Y	Anderson D. . . .	Y	Y	N	Daniel D.	N	Y	N
Millikin R.	Y	X	✓	Smith R.	Y	N	Y	Chavez D.	N	Y	N	Johnson D.	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH			
Bush R.	Y	N	Y	Beall R.	Y	N	Y	Ives R.	Y	N	Y	Bennett R.	Y	N	Y
Purtell R.	Y	N	Y	Butler R.	Y	N	Y	Lehman D.	N	Y	N	Watkins R.	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT			
Frear D.	Y	Y	N	Kennedy D.	Y	Y	N	Ervin D.	N	Y	N	Aiken R.	Y	N	Y
Williams R.	Y	N	Y	Saltonstall R. . . .	Y	N	Y	Scott D.	N	Y	N	Flanders R.	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA			
Holland D.	Y	Y	N	McNamara D. . . .	N	Y	N	Longer R.	N	Y	N	Byrd D.	Y	?	?
Smathers D.	Y	✓	X	Potter R.	Y	N	Y	Young R.	N	Y	N	Robertson D. . . .	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON			
George D.	N	✓	X	Humphrey D.	N	Y	N	Bender R.	Y	N	Y	Jackson D.	N	Y	N
Russell D.	N	N	Y	Thye R.	N	N	Y	Bricker R.	Y	N	Y	Magnuson D. . . .	N	Y	N
IDAHO				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA			
Dworshak R. . . .	Y	N	Y	Eastland D.	Y	N	Y	Kerr D.	N	Y	N	Vacancy			
Welker R.	Y	N	Y	Stennis D.	Y	Y	N	Monroney D. . . .	N	Y	N	Neely D.	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON				WISCONSIN			
Dirksen R.	Y	N	Y	Hennings D.	N	Y	N	Morse D.	N	Y	N	McCarthy R. . . .	N	N	Y
Douglas D.	N	Y	N	Symington D. . . .	N	Y	N	Neuberger D. . . .	N	Y	N	Wiley R.	Y	N	Y
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING			
Capehart R.	Y	N	Y	Monsfield D.	N	Y	Y	Duff R.	Y	N	Y	Barrett R.	Y	N	Y
Jenner R.	Y	N	Y	Murray D.	N	Y	N	Martin R.	Y	N	Y	O'Mahoney D. . . .	Y	Y	N

CQ House Vote 8

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote No. 15.)

Move to Eliminate 11 Supergrade Positions In General Services Administration Rejected

8. Independent Offices Appropriation (HR 9739). Authorize funds for U.S. executive bureaus, boards, commissions, agencies and corporations for fiscal 1957. Dowdy (D Texas) amendment to eliminate authorization 11 supergrade positions in the General Services Administration. Rejected, 150-231, March 7. (See story, p. 279)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL			DEMOCRAT			REPUBLICAN		
Vote No.	8		Vote No.	8		Vote No.	8	
Yea	150		Yea	87		Yea	63	
Nay	231		Nay	109		Nay	122	

8		8		8		8	
ALABAMA		Los Angeles County		IDAHO		IOWA	
3 Andrews D . . .	N	23 Doyle D . . .	N	2 Budge R . . .	Y	5 Cunningham R .	Y
1 Boykin D . . .	Y	21 Hisstand R . .	N	1 Frost D . . .	Y	6 Dolliver R . .	N
7 Elliott D . . .	Y	25 Hillings R . .	N	ILLINOIS		3 Gross R . . .	Y
2 Grant D . . .	Y	20 Hinshaw R . .	N	16 Allen R . . .	N	8 Hoeven R . . .	N
9 Huddleston D .	Y	19 Hollifield D .	N	17 Arends R . .	N	7 Jensen R . . .	N
8 Jones D . . .	Y	22 Holt R . . .	N	19 Chipfield R .	N	4 LeCompte R . .	Y
5 Rains D . . .	?	18 Hoamer R . . .	?	25 Gray D . . .	N	1 Schwengel R .	?
4 Roberts D . . .	Y	16 Jackson R . .	N	21 Meek D . . .	N	2 Talle R . . .	N
6 Selden D . . .	Y	17 King D . . .	Y	15 Mason R . . .	Y	KANSAS	
ARIZONA		24 Lipscomb R .	N	24 Price D . . .	N	1 Avery R . . .	Y
1 Rhodes R . . .	N	15 McDonough R .	N	14 Vacancy . . .		3 George R . . .	Y
2 Udall D . . .	Y	26 Roosevelt D .	N	20 Simpson R . .	N	5 Hope R . . .	Y
ARKANSAS		COLORADO		22 Springer R . .	N	4 Rees R . . .	Y
1 Gathings D . .	Y	4 Aspinall D . .	Y	18 Velde R . . .	N	2 Scrivner R . .	N
4 Harris D . . .	N	3 Chenoweth R .	Y	23 Vunell R . . .	N	6 Smith R . . .	Y
5 Hays D . . .	N	2 Hill R . . .	N	Chicago-Cook County		KENTUCKY	
2 Mills D . . .	N	1 Rogers D . . .	Y	7 Bowler D . . .	?	4 Chelf D . . .	N
6 Norrell D . . .	N	CONNECTICUT		12 Boyle D . . .	Y	1 Gregory D . . .	?
3 Trimble D . . .	?	3 Cretella R . .	Y	13 Church R . . .	Y	2 Natcher D . . .	N
CALIFORNIA		1 Dodd D . . .	N	1 Dawson D . . .	N	7 Perkins D . . .	N
7 Allen R . . .	Y	4 Morano R . . .	N	8 Gordon D . . .	N	3 Robison R . . .	N
6 Baldwin R . . .	N	5 Patterson R . .	N	10 Hoffman R . .	?	8 Siler R . . .	N
2 Engle D . . .	Y	AL Sadlak R . . .	Y	5 Kluczynski D .	N	5 Spence D . . .	N
10 Gubser R . . .	?	2 Seely-Brown R .	Y	4 McVey R . . .	Y	6 Watts D . . .	?
14 Hagen D . . .	Y	DELAWARE		3 Murray D . . .	N	LOUISIANA	
11 Johnson R . .	N	AL McDowell D .	Y	6 O'Brien D . .	N	2 Boggs D . . .	N
4 Mailliard R . .	Y	FLORIDA		2 O'Hara D . . .	N	4 Brooks D . . .	N
8 Miller D . . .	N	2 Bennett D . . .	Y	11 Sheshan R . .	N	1 Hebert D . . .	N
3 Moss D . . .	Y	1 Cramer R . . .	N	9 Yates D . . .	N	8 Long D . . .	N
29 Phillips R . .	N	4 Fascell D . . .	Y	INDIANA			
1 Scudder R . . .	N	7 Haley D . . .	Y	4 Adair R . . .	Y		
5 Shelley D . . .	N	5 Harlow D . . .	N	5 Beamer R . . .	N		
27 Sheppard D .	?	8 Matthews D . .	Y				
12 Sisk D . . .	Y	6 Rogers D . . .	Y				
13 Teague R . . .	N	3 Sikes D . . .	?				
28 Urr R . . .	N	GEORGIA					
30 Wilson R . . .	N	8 Birch D . . .	Y				
9 Younger R . . .	Y	10 Brown D . . .	Y				
		5 Davis D . . .	Y				

CQ House Vote 8.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote No. 15)

	S		S		S		S
6 Morrison D. . .	?	NEBRASKA		2 Fountain D. . .	?	5 Richards D. . .	Y
5 Passman D. . .	?	2 Chase R. . . .	?	10 Jones R. . . .	N	2 Riley D. . . .	Y
7 Thompson D. . .	?	3 Harrison R. . .	N	11 Jones D. . . .	Y	1 Rivers D. . . .	Y
3 Willis D. . . .	N	4 Miller R. . . .	N	12 Shuford D. . .	N	SOUTH DAKOTA	
MAINE		1 Weaver R. . . .	N	NORTH DAKOTA		2 Berry R. . . .	N
1 Hale R. . . .	Y	NEVADA		AL Burdick R. . .	N	1 Lovers R. . . .	N
3 McIntire R. . .	N	AL Young R. . . .	Y	AL Krueger R. . .	N	TENNESSEE	
2 Nelson R. . . .	N	NEW HAMPSHIRE		OHIO		2 Baker R. . . .	N
MARYLAND		2 Bass R. . . .	Y	9 Ashley D. . . .	N	6 Bass D. . . .	Y
2 Devereux R. . .	N	1 Morrow R. . .	Y	14 Ayres R. . . .	N	8 Cooper D. . . .	?
4 Fallon D. . . .	N	NEW JERSEY		13 Baumhart R. .	Y	9 Davis D. . . .	Y
7 Friedel D. . . .	N	11 Addonizio D. .	N	8 Betts R. . . .	N	4 Evans D. . . .	N
3 Garmatz D. . . .	N	3 Auchincloss R. .	Y	22 Bolton F.P. R	?	3 Frazier D. . . .	Y
6 Hyde R. . . .	N	8 Canfield R. . .	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. R	N	7 Murray D. . . .	?
5 Lankford D. . .	?	5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	16 Bow R. . . .	?	5 Priest D. . . .	?
1 Miller R. . . .	N	2 Hand R. . . .	N	7 Brown R. . . .	N	1 Reese R. . . .	?
MASSACHUSETTS		12 Kean R. . . .	N	5 Cleveland R. . .	N	TEXAS	
6 Bates R. . . .	N	9 Osmers R. . . .	Y	20 Felgham D. . .	N	5 Alger R. . . .	N
2 Boland D. . . .	N	10 Rodino D. . . .	N	18 Hays D. . . .	N	14 Bell D. . . .	Y
10 Curtis R. . . .	N	13 Sieminski D. . .	N	15 Henderson R. .	Y	2 Brooks D. . . .	Y
4 Donohue D. . .	?	4 Thompson D. . .	N	2 Hess R. . . .	N	17 Burlison D. . .	N
1 Heseltun R. . .	?	14 Tumulty D. . .	Y	10 Jenkins R. . .	Y	AL Dies D. . . .	Y
7 Lane D. . . .	?	7 Widnall R. . . .	Y	19 Kirwan D. . . .	?	7 Dowdy D. . . .	Y
8 Macdonald D. .	N	6 Williams D. . .	N	4 McCulloch R. .	Y	21 Fisher D. . . .	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	N	1 Wolverton R. . .	N	17 McGregor R. . .	Y	3 Gentry D. . . .	N
12 McCormack D. .	N	NEW MEXICO		23 Minshall R. . .	Y	13 Ikard D. . . .	N
9 Nicholson R. . .	N	AL Dempsey D. . .	N	6 Polk D. . . .	Y	20 Kilgore D. . . .	?
11 O'Neill D. . .	N	AL Fernandez D. .	N	3 Schenck R. . .	N	15 Kilgore D. . .	Y
3 Philbin D. . . .	?	NEW YORK		1 Scherer R. . . .	N	19 Mahon D. . . .	N
5 Rogers R. . . .	Y	3 Becker R. . . .	N	21 Vanik D. . . .	N	1 Patman D. . . .	N
13 Wigglesworth R	N	37 Cole R. . . .	Y	12 Vorys R. . . .	N	11 Poage D. . . .	Y
MICHIGAN		2 Derouian R. . .	?	OKLAHOMA		4 Rayburn D. . .	-
12 Bennett R. . .	N	26 Gamble R. . . .	?	3 Albert D. . . .	N	18 Rogers D. . . .	Y
8 Bentley R. . . .	Y	27 Gwinn R. . . .	N	1 Belcher R. . . .	N	16 Rutherford D. .	Y
10 Cedarberg R. .	Y	32 Kearney R. . .	N	2 Edmondson D. .	N	6 Teague D. . . .	Y
18 Dandero R. . .	Y	38 Keating R. . .	N	5 Jarman D. . . .	Y	8 Thomas D. . . .	N
5 Ford R. . . .	N	33 Kilburn R. . .	N	4 Steed D. . . .	N	9 Thompson D. . .	N
6 Hayworth D. . .	Y	40 Miller R. . . .	N	6 Wickenham D. .	N	10 Thornberry D. .	N
4 Hoffman R. . .	Y	30 O'Brien D. . .	N	OREGON		12 Wright D. . . .	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	39 Osterlag R. . .	N	2 Coon R. . . .	N	UTAH	
11 Knox R. . . .	N	42 Pillian R. . . .	N	4 Ellsworth R. . .	N	2 Dawson R. . . .	N
2 Meader R. . . .	N	41 Radwan R. . . .	?	3 Green D. . . .	N	1 Dixon R. . . .	N
9 Thompson R. . .	Y	43 Reed R. . . .	?	1 Norblad R. . .	?	VERMONT	
7 Wolcott R. . . .	N	35 Riehlman R. . .	N	PENNSYLVANIA		AL Prouty R. . . .	N
Detroit-Wayne County		28 St. George R. .	?	30 Holland D. . .	Y	VIRGINIA	
13 Diggs D. . . .	?	36 Taber R. . . .	N	17 Bush R. . . .	N	4 Abbt D. . . .	Y
15 Dingell D. . .	Y	31 Taylor R. . . .	Y	10 Carrigg R. . .	N	10 Broyles D. . .	Y
17 Griffiths D. . .	Y	1 Walnwright R. .	N	25 Clark D. . . .	Y	3 Gary D. . . .	?
16 Lesinski D. . .	Y	29 Wharton R. . .	Y	29 Corbett R. . .	Y	2 Hardy D. . . .	Y
1 Machrowicz D. .	Y	34 Williams R. . .	Y	9 Daguer R. . . .	N	7 Harrison D. . .	N
14 Rabaut D. . . .	N	New York City		28 Eberharter D. .	?	9 Jennings D. . .	Y
MINNESOTA		8 Anuso D. . . .	N	12 Fenton R. . . .	N	6 Poff R. . . .	Y
7 Andersen R. . .	Y	5 Bosch R. . . .	?	11 Flood D. . . .	N	1 Robeson D. . . .	Y
1 Andresen R. . .	N	24 Buckley D. . .	N	27 Fulton R. . . .	N	8 Smith D. . . .	Y
8 Blatnik D. . . .	?	11 Celler D. . . .	N	23 Gavin R. . . .	N	5 Tuck D. . . .	Y
5 Judd R. . . .	N	17 Casdett R. . .	N	7 James R. . . .	N	WASHINGTON	
9 Knutsen D. . . .	?	20 Davidson D. . .	N	24 Kearns R. . . .	Y	4 Holmes R. . . .	Y
6 Marshall D. . . .	N	7 Delaney D. . . .	N	21 Kelley D. . . .	N	5 Horen R. . . .	N
4 McCarthy D. . .	?	23 Dollinger D. . .	N	8 King R. . . .	Y	3 Mack R. . . .	Y
2 O'Hara R. . . .	Y	18 Donovan D. . .	N	13 McConnell R. .	N	AL Magnuson D. .	N
3 Wier D. . . .	Y	12 Dam R. . . .	N	26 Morgan D. . . .	N	1 Pelly R. . . .	Y
MISSISSIPPI		22 Hooley D. . . .	N	16 Munna R. . . .	N	6 Tollefson R. . .	?
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	25 Fine R. . . .	N	19 Quigley D. . .	Y	2 Westland R. . .	Y
6 Colmer D. . . .	Y	6 Holtzman D. . .	N	14 Rhodes D. . . .	Y	WEST VIRGINIA	
3 Smith D. . . .	N	10 Kelly D. . . .	?	22 Saylor R. . . .	N	3 Bailey D. . . .	Y
2 Whitten D. . .	Y	9 Keogh D. . . .	N	18 Simpson R. . .	N	4 Burnside D. . .	N
4 Williams D. . . .	Y	19 Klein D. . . .	N	20 Van Zandt R. .	N	6 Byrd D. . . .	?
5 Winstead D. . .	Y	4 Latham R. . . .	N	15 Walter D. . . .	N	5 Kee D. . . .	N
MISSOURI		13 Multer D. . . .	N	Philadelphia		1 Molloy D. . . .	?
5 Bolling D. . . .	Y	16 Powell D. . . .	N	1 Barrett D. . . .	?	2 Staggers D. . .	N
9 Cannon D. . . .	?	15 Ray R. . . .	N	3 Byrne D. . . .	N	WISCONSIN	
8 Canahan D. . .	N	14 Rooney D. . . .	N	4 Chudoff D. . . .	Y	8 Byrnes R. . . .	N
4 Christopher D. .	N	21 Zelenko D. . .	?	2 Granahan D. . .	Y	2 Davis R. . . .	N
2 Curtis R. . . .	N	NORTH CAROLINA		5 Green D. . . .	?	9 Johnson D. . . .	Y
6 Hull D. . . .	Y	9 Alexander D. . .	Y	6 Scott R. . . .	N	7 Laird R. . . .	N
10 Jones D. . . .	Y	3 Barden D. . . .	N	RHODE ISLAND		10 O'Konski R. . .	N
1 Karsten D. . . .	Y	1 Bonner D. . . .	N	2 Fogarty D. . . .	N	5 Rauss D. . . .	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	Y	7 Carlyle D. . . .	?	1 Ford D. . . .	N	1 Smith R. . . .	Y
7 Short R. . . .	?	5 Chatham D. . . .	?	SOUTH CAROLINA		6 Van Pelt R. . .	Y
3 Sullivan D. . . .	N	4 Cooley D. . . .	N	4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	3 Withrow R. . . .	?
MONTANA		8 Denna D. . . .	N	3 Dom D. . . .	Y	4 Zablocki D. . .	Y
2 Flors R. . . .	N	6 Durham D. . . .	N	6 McMillan D. . .	N	WYOMING	
1 Metcalf D. . .	Y					AL Thomson R. . .	N

Capitol Quotes

PERSPECTIVE -- "The fact that responsible men, in the age of the thermonuclear weapons and the Communist menace, can assert that this is the best of all possible worlds indicates a severe loss of perspective. Even without the overhanging threat of Communism, our unprecedented material prosperity would not necessarily prove that every day in every way life is getting better and better. Unless a veritable orgy of consumption is the object of life, a high level of prosperity offers merely a better chance for men to achieve the higher ends of life. The purpose of life is to live it with the greatest possible fidelity to such non-material values as truth, justice, fraternity and loyalty." -- Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) Feb. 29 release.

LOYALTY -- "The Negro is loyal and has always been loyal to the Constitution of the United States. During all the days of the doctrine of 'separate but equal' we abided by that decision. We rode the Jim Crow cars, marched and died in the Jim Crow Army and Navy, went to the inferior, sub-standard schools, and now that the Supreme Court of the United States has caught up with the Declaration of Independence and the moral law of God, why are we called extremists because we continue to be loyal to our land?" -- Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) March 2 release.

INVESTIGATIONS -- "I have been concerned about the tremendous amount of money asked and spent for that bugaboo word 'investigations.' In the 82nd Congress, a million dollars was spent. In the 83rd this jumped to 3 million. At the present rate, the 84th will spend 5 million. I have been asking myself, 'Is the game worth the candle?' The answer is, 'Yes.' Investigating committees are the eyes and ears of Congress. They illuminate dark places in the government, ferreting out disloyalty and waste." -- Rep. Charles P. Nelson (R Maine) March 5 newsletter.

"I will be the first to defend the right of Congress to investigate but that right must be wisely and judiciously used if it is to continue to command the respect of the American people. If we continue to enlarge the scope and magnitude of our investigations, without coordinating them more effectively, I fear we may incur the wrath of the very citizens whose liberty we seek to secure." -- Rep. Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio) March 2 release.

STAR GAZING -- "Washington is a cosmopolitan and sometimes blase community, but in one respect it's like Kenosha or Galveston. It loves its movie stars. It is always a problem to get a representative crowd along the sidewalks to wave handkerchiefs in greeting to the head of a foreign state or a visiting potentate from distant Slobbovia, but let a movie queen put in an appearance and it's the same old story. Jane Russell came to town this week to forward her pet project, W.A.I.F., an organization she started several years ago to facilitate the adoption of foreign orphans.... Your Representative took Miss Russell...to luncheon in the House restaurant and people we've never seen before came up to say 'hello' and inquire how things are in California." -- Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.) March 5 newsletter.

BUREAUCRATIC JARGON -- "The bureaucracy of Washington has its own language. The following are a few definitions:

"Program: An idea that cannot be carried out with one phone call.

"Channels: The trail left by inter-office memos.

"Committee: A means for evading responsibility.

"Reliable source: The guy you just met.

"Informed source: The guy who just told the guy you just met.

"Unimpeachable source: The guy who started the rumor originally.

"Search the files: Ask the janitor to look through yesterday's sweepings." -- Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas) March 8 release.

PIN-UPS -- "My friend and former House colleague, Sen. Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, reports he recently received a letter from a high school girl asking him to help her assemble a pin-up collection of U.S. Senators. 'All my friends,' she wrote, 'are saving pictures of movie stars, and I want to be different, so please send me photos of 12 senators. Please pick carefully,' she added, 'since even the best are sort of funny looking.'" -- Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) March 4 release.

SAD MONKEYS -- "On the 23rd and 24th of February a group of about 10 Committee members...went to Indianapolis, Indiana, for an investigation and conference concerning the manufacture of Salk vaccine.... The sad part about this particular mission was to see the hundreds of little monkeys in the cages that are waiting their turn to have their lives taken for the benefit of mankind. The sadness on their faces seemed to say that they knew what their fate was, and I would not be telling the truth if I should say it did not touch my heart." -- Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas) March 2 newsletter.

OREGON BAKED POTATO DAY -- "That's what they called it in the Senate and House restaurants on Friday, February 24. Ben Davidson of the Oregon Potato Commission furnished the potatoes.... Cards and pamphlets were placed on the tables describing this delicious Oregon product. Tillamook butter and Tillamook cheese were included in the luncheon menu plans. Meanwhile, Idaho and Maine Representatives pretended they never heard of Oregon potatoes before; and a Wisconsin Congressman feigned amazement that any butter was produced in Oregon!" -- Rep. Edith Green (D Ore.) Feb. 29 newsletter.

FANCY FIGURES -- "Thirty-eight billion one-dollar bills placed end to end would cover 3,598,486 miles. This is more than 14 times the distance to the moon and equal to an encirclement of the earth 152 times. But 38 billions is the sum which would be spent for our comprehensive new road program over a 13-year period under bills now being considered by Congressional committees." -- Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) March 1 newsletter.

Capitol Briefs

NUCLEAR CONTROL PROPOSED

President Eisenhower March 6 proposed in a letter to Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin that Russia join the West in working out a world disarmament system "directed especially to bringing under control the nuclear threat." In a new note to the Kremlin, the President said the United States would be prepared to work out "safe-guarded arrangements so that future production" of atomic materials would no longer be used to enlarge the "stockpiles of explosive weapons." (Weekly Report, p. 125)

CONGRESSMAN INDICTED

Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.), Seventh District, March 5 was indicted by a federal grand jury in Boston on charges of having evaded federal income taxes of \$38,542 from 1949 through 1951. The returns were filed jointly by Lane and his wife, but Mrs. Lane was not indicted.

SECURITY STAFF APPOINTED

Lloyd Wright, chairman of the Commission on Government Security, March 1 appointed four staff members. They are L. Dale Coffman, dean of the law school at the University of California at Los Angeles, consultant to the chairman; Samuel H. Liberman, St. Louis, Mo., city counsel, to be general counsel; D. Milton Ladd, Geneva, Fla., to be administrative director; Stanley J. Tracy, College Park, Md., attorney, to be associate general counsel.

SEGREGATION BAN EXTENDED

The Supreme Court March 5 upheld a decision that the ban on racial segregation in public schools also

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower March 7 told his 81st news conference he has no objection to any constitutional amendment which would say that any treaty not in consonance with the Constitution should be declared null and void. (Weekly Report, p. 271)

The President also said:

He has asked Vice President Richard M. Nixon to chart his own course as to whether he wants to bid for another term as Vice President.

He was happy to see that the House passed the bill dealing with the Upper Colorado river basin project. (Weekly Report, p. 257)

The cold war probably will go on for some time and proceed in several directions with a great broadening of the contest, but without the threat of a major war.

He did not think it was a mistake that this country encouraged some trade between Western European nations and the Soviet bloc once the free countries started producing more than they needed themselves.

applied to tax-supported colleges and universities. The decision involved the admission of three Negroes to the University of North Carolina. A special three-judge U.S. District Court in Greensboro, N.C., ordered the students admitted.

REMARKS REVISION ASKED

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) March 6 asked the House to change its rules so remarks not actually made during floor debate would not be printed in the Congressional Record to leave that impression. Curtis introduced a resolution (H Res 421) that he said would make it clear to any reader of the Record whether Members' remarks were made during debate or were added later.

Nomination

President Eisenhower announced the following appointment, subject to Senate confirmation:

Robert C. Hill of Littleton, N.H., a Republican, as Assistant Secretary of State; Feb. 29.

Confirmations

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Charles K. Rice of Summit, N.J., a Republican, as Assistant Attorney General; March 1.

Earl F. Hastings of Glendale, Ariz., a Democrat, as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission; March 1.

Franklin G. Floete of Des Moines, Iowa, a Republican, as Administrator of General Services; March 1.

Nominations Boxscore

(84th Congress - Jan. 5, 1955 through March 6, 1956)

Civilian nominations submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower were disposed of as follows:

	Postmaster	Other
Confirmed	1,131	2,886
Withdrawn	14	4
Rejected	3	0
Unconfirmed	1,416	307
Total Submitted	2,564	3,197

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNERS

President Eisenhower gave a brief political talk to a meeting of the Republican National Women's Conference. Democrats Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) stumped Minnesota for voter support for the March 20 primary.

The chronological developments:

EISENHOWER

Feb. 25 -- Florida GOP State Chairman G. Harold Alexander placed the President's name in the May 29 Republican Presidential primary.

Feb. 28 -- Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) said a poll in his state showed the President would carry the state but lose the farm vote.

Feb. 29 -- Samuel L. Bodine, New Jersey GOP state chairman, entered the President's name in the state's Presidential preference primary April 17.

March 1 -- The President signed statements entering his name in the Republican Presidential primaries in Wisconsin and California.

March 6 -- The President spoke to the fourth annual Republican Women's National Conference, telling them "if a political party does not have its foundation in determination to advance a cause that is right, that is moral, then it is not a political party but merely a conspiracy to seize power."

STEVENSON

Feb. 25 -- Stevenson advocated a federal flood control and river development project, said it was plain the federal government would have to assume a "large measure of responsibility if we are to have any effective flood insurance."

Feb. 27 -- Stevenson said he was "astonished" at a statement attributed to Kefauver that Stevenson was conducting a "backhanded" campaign of "subterfuge" in the New Hampshire primary. Kefauver Feb. 28 said he never used those words.... The Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee named an uninstructed 80-person delegation to the national convention favorable to Stevenson.

Feb. 28 -- Stevenson proposed the President invite white and Negro leaders of the South to a meeting in Washington in an effort to ease racial tensions.

Feb. 29 -- Stevenson conferred with Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D N.J.) who said afterward the state's delegation to the national convention would be unpledged.

March 1 -- Stevenson notified Wisconsin backers he would not enter the April 3 primaries.

March 2 -- Stevenson said the North should "put its own house in order before we cast a stone at Alabama" on

desegregation. He said "racial discrimination is still a fact of life for the great majority of our Negro citizens who live outside the South."

KEFAUVER

Feb. 21 -- A slate of delegates for Kefauver was entered in the May 29 Florida Presidential primary.

Feb. 23 -- Philip L. Kenney, former Cranston, R.I., councilman, announced formation of a Kefauver-for-President club in Rhode Island.

Feb. 27 -- Kefauver proposed that 1956 farm legislation include provisions for a food stamp plan and production payments on livestock.

March 1 -- Kefauver announced he would enter the April 19 New Jersey Democratic primary.

March 4 -- Kefauver urged President Eisenhower to call a "summit" conference on Middle East tensions.

March 5 -- He also said Russia was producing a "supersonic bomber" which "can out-run the fighters now available."

State Roundup

FLORIDA -- The Florida Supreme Court March 5 ruled unanimously that Gov. Leroy Collins could seek re-election. The court said the constitutional prohibition against a governor succeeding himself did not apply to Collins since he was serving only part of a term.

ILLINOIS -- Mayor Paul Egan of Aurora Feb. 27 refused to resign. Three town commissioners asked for the resignation because Egan wrote a letter to Deputy Soviet Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan that freedom of speech in the United States was dead.

INDIANA -- Hugh Dillin, 41-year-old Petersburg, Ind., attorney, Feb. 23 announced he would seek the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

OREGON -- Rep. Walter Norblad (R Ore.) March 6 said he was abandoning plans to seek the GOP gubernatorial nomination. (Weekly Report, p. 189)

TEXAS -- Gov. Allan Shivers (D Texas) March 1 said he would not be a candidate for re-election or any public office in 1956.

PRIMARY LINEUPS

This was the lineup of Presidential primary entries as of March 9. The first number in parentheses following the name of the state denotes the number of Republican votes at national conventions, the second the Democratic votes:

NEW HAMPSHIRE (14) (8) March 13: Republican -- Preference vote, Eisenhower. Delegate candidates -- 26 Eisenhower, seven Knowland, three scattered. Democrat -- Preference vote, Kefauver. Delegate candidates, 12 Kefauver, 12 Stevenson, nine scattered.

MINNESOTA (28) (30) March 20: Republican -- Eisenhower slate, Knowland slate. Democrat -- Stevenson slate, Kefauver slate.

WISCONSIN (30) (28) April 3: Republican -- Eisenhower slate. Democrat -- Kefauver slate.

ILLINOIS (60) (64) April 10: Republican -- Preference vote, Eisenhower, Knowland. Democrat -- Stevenson.

NEW JERSEY (38) (36) April 17: Republican -- Preference vote, Eisenhower. Democrat -- Preference vote, Kefauver.

PENNSYLVANIA (70) (74) April 24: Republican -- Preference vote, Eisenhower, Knowland. Democrat -- Preference vote, Stevenson.

ALABAMA (4) (6) April 24: Republican -- Preference vote, Eisenhower, Knowland. Democrat -- Preference vote, Stevenson, Kefauver.

MARYLAND (24) (18) May 7: Republican -- Preference vote Eisenhower. Democrat -- Preference vote, Kefauver.

OHIO (56) (58) May 8: Republican -- Sen. John W. Bricker slate, favorable to Eisenhower. Democrat -- Gov. Frank Lausche slate.

FLORIDA (26) (28) May 29: Republican -- Eisenhower slate. Democrat -- Kefauver slate, Stevenson slate.

CALIFORNIA (70) (68) June 5: Republican -- Eisenhower slate. Democrat -- Kefauver slate, Stevenson slate.

Announced Congressional Candidates for 1956 Races

(1955 CQ Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity percentages follow current term.)

SENATE

- Seeking re-election:
Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), Montgomery, third term (63, 33; 88); March 1.
Sen. Prescott S. Bush (R Conn.), Greenwich, first term (71, 12; 88); March 3.
Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Anaheim, first term (81, 13; 85); March 7.
- Seeking nomination:
John D. Crommelin (D Ala.), Birmingham, retired Navy admiral; March 1.
Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), New York City, state attorney general, former Representative (1947-54); March 4.
- Resignation:
Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), Aiken, to seek Democratic nomination for balance of six-year term in June 12 primary; March 3, effective April 14.
- Appointment:
Thomas A. Wofford (D S.C.), Greenville, appointed by Gov. George B. Timmerman Jr. to serve from April 14 until a successor to Thurmond is chosen in November.

HOUSE

- Seeking re-election:
Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.), Third District, Battle Creek, first term (51, 44; 87); Feb. 28.
Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.), Eighth District, Owosso, second term (61, 17; 74); March 1.
Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.), First District, Suffolk County, second term (76, 5; 55); March 1.
Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.), Fifth District, Grand Rapids, fourth term (88, 12; 68); March 1.
Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.), 10th District, Arlington, second term (80, 15; 58); March 3.
Rep. Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.), Third District, St. Louis, third term (63, 37; 97); March 3.
Rep. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.), Sixth District, Union County, second term (63, 39; 87); March 5.
Rep. Walter Norblad (R Ore.), First District, Stayton, sixth term (61, 17; 52); March 6.
- Seeking nomination:
A.J. Cammarota (R Pa.), First District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
Nicholas J.A. Tumolo (R Pa.), First District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
Pasquale Guiliano (R Pa.), First District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.

- Robert F. Frankenfield (R Pa.), Second District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
- Lenerte Roberts (D Pa.), Second District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
- Charles H. Sporkin (R Pa.), Third District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
- Horace C. Scott (R Pa.), Fourth District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
- James J. Schissler (R Pa.), Fifth District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
- Isadore H. Bellis (D Pa.), Sixth District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
- John Carey (D Pa.), Sixth District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
- Lawrence M. Goldberg (D Pa.), Sixth District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
- Robert E. Scullin (D Pa.), Sixth District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
- Herbert J. McGlinchey (D Pa.), Sixth District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
- H. Jerome Jaspán (D Pa.), Sixth District, Philadelphia; Feb. 22.
- William A. Welsh (D Pa.), Seventh District, Swarthmore; Feb. 22.
- Drew T.J. O'Keefe (D Pa.), Seventh District, Rosemont; Feb. 22.
- Charles M. Meredith (R Pa.), Eighth District, Quakertown; Feb. 22.
- James D. Logan (R Pa.), Eighth District, Morrisville; Feb. 22.
- Willard S. Curtin (R Pa.), Eighth District, Morrisville; Feb. 22.
- John P. Fullam (D Pa.), Eighth District, Fairless Hills; Feb. 22.
- Albert Schultz Sr. (D Pa.), Eighth District, Cornwell Heights; Feb. 22.
- Alfred M. Klein (D Pa.), 13th District, Elkins Park; Feb. 22.
- Kenneth L. Stilley (D Pa.), 27th District, Dormont; Feb. 22.
- Jeffrey W. Prince (R Pa.), 28th District, Pittsburgh; Feb. 22.
- Joseph A. Guerrier (D Pa.), 29th District, Pittsburgh; Feb. 22.
- Ross N. Walker (R Pa.), 30th District, McKeesport; Feb. 22.
- Caspar H. Citron (D N.Y.), 18th District, New York; Feb. 26.
- Clyde Pearson (R Va.), Ninth District, Marion; Feb. 29.
- David B. Higginbottom (D Fla.), Seventh District, Babson Park; March 2.
- Dorothy A. Smith (R Fla.), Sixth District, Fort Lauderdale; March 2.

Special Report

CAMPAIGN SPENDING LAW, PROPOSED CHANGES EXAMINED

Two proposals are under Senate consideration to revise existing campaign contributions and spending laws. Urgency has been given the moves to change the law by disclosure of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) of a proposed campaign contribution during debate of the natural gas bill and a special Senate investigation of campaign contributions. (Weekly Report, p. 166, 271)

Following is a comparison of existing law with two proposals to change the law.

Background

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) and three other Senators Jan. 21, 1955, introduced a bill (S 636) to repeal the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 and certain portions of the Act to Prevent Pernicious Political Activities of 1939, as amended. S 636 was reported (S Rept 624) by the Rules and Administration Committee June 22, 1955, amended.

No floor action was taken on the bill. (1955 Almanac, p. 375)

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Feb. 28, 1956, introduced S 3308, a bill having essentially the same purpose as S 636, but also providing that political contributions be tax deductible. The bill also made certain provisions regarding political broadcasts. Sixty-one other Senators had signed as co-sponsors of S 3308 as of March 7.

The Senate Rules and Administration Privileges and Elections Subcommittee held hearings on S 636 in April-May, 1955. The Subcommittee said the record of the hearings "demonstrates clearly the woefully inadequate character of existing federal laws concerning corrupt practices in elections and the consequent need for realistic, workable legislation."

The Johnson-Knowland bill includes provisions for income tax deductions for political contributions. There are no such provisions in either the existing law or the Hennings bill.

S 3308 would permit a political contribution as a tax deduction if verified under prescribed regulations. The deduction could not exceed \$100 for any taxable year.

S 3308 also would provide that if any legally qualified candidate was permitted to use a broadcasting station, the station: (1) shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for the particular office; (2) shall not have power of censorship over the broadcast.

A comparison of the salient points of the existing legislation on federal elections and corrupt election practices, S 636 and S 3308:

Definitions

Law -- Defines terms including candidate, political committee, contribution, expenditure. The term "political committee" includes any group in two or more states accepting contributions or making expenditures for the purpose of influencing an election.

S 636 -- Would include same terms, redefining some of them. The term "candidate" would be extended to mean an individual on whose behalf contributions were received or expenditures made in support of his candidacy.

"Political committee" would be extended to include any group accepting contributions or making expenditures totaling more than \$100 in any calendar year for the purpose of influencing an election. This would include all committees active in campaigns for federal office.

The term "election" would be extended from its meaning of a general or special election to include a primary election (including a preferential primary), and a convention of a political party or caucus held for the purpose of nominating candidates.

S 3308 -- Would define the same terms in a manner similar to that of existing law, but would not include any formal definition of "election." "Political committee" would include all committees active in campaigns for federal office, and otherwise as in S 636. No mention is made of primary elections.

Political Committees

Law -- No contribution shall be accepted or expenditure made by or on behalf of a political committee for purposes of influencing an election until the chairman and treasurer of the committee have been chosen.

S 636 -- Would include the above and in addition states: "No person other than the chairman or the treasurer shall make an expenditure for or on behalf of" the committee.

S 3308 -- No comparable provision.

Law -- The treasurer of a political committee must keep receipts of expenditures exceeding \$10 for at least two years.

S 636 -- The treasurer of a political committee would keep receipts of expenditures exceeding \$100 for at least three years.

S 3308 -- As in existing law, substituting \$100 for \$10 minimum for receipts to be kept.

Law -- The treasurer of a political committee must file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives on

prescribed dates a statement containing names and addresses of contributors of \$100 or more, expenditures of \$10 or more and totals.

S 636 -- The same as existing law, substituting \$100 for \$10 expenditures to be reported. In addition, it would provide for each item of expenditure to be described in sufficient detail to accurately identify it.

S 3308 -- Provisions the same as in S 636.

Law -- No political committee shall receive contributions or make expenditures of more than \$3 million during a calendar year.

S 636 -- No political committee could receive contributions or make expenditures in amounts greater than that obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total votes cast for all candidates for President in any one of the last three elections.

S 3308 -- Provisions the same as in S 636.

Candidates

Law -- No comparable provision.

S 636 -- No contributions could be accepted or expenditures made by or for a political committee to support a candidate until the candidate or a representative designated by him has authorized the committee to support him. The authorization must be in writing and filed with the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate. (Candidates for nomination for President or Vice President would be exempt to allow for "drafts" of Presidential candidates. This also would not apply to the political committees of political parties recognized by law.)

S 3308 -- Provision similar to that of S 636.

Law -- No comparable provision.

S 636 -- A candidate could withdraw his authorization by notifying the Clerk or Secretary. On receipt of such notice by the committee treasurer, the committee would be prohibited from further contributions or expenditures for the candidate unless a new authorization was filed.

S 3308 -- Provision the same as in S 636.

Spending Limits

Law -- The spending limit for a Senatorial candidate is \$10,000; for a candidate for Representative, Delegate or Resident Commissioner, \$2,500; or the amount equal to that obtained by multiplying three cents by the total votes cast at the last general election for all candidates for the particular office. The total limit cannot be more than \$25,000 for Senate candidates or \$5,000 for House candidates.

S 636 -- Would change the spending limit for a Senate candidate to \$50,000, include a candidate for Representative-at-large in that category; for a House candidate the spending limit would be \$12,500; in an election other than

a caucus or nominating convention, the spending limit would be obtained by multiplying ten cents by the total votes cast in the last primary or general election for all candidates for the particular office.

S 3308 -- Would provide a limit of \$75,000 or an amount equal to that obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total votes cast in any state election of the preceding four years, whichever was greater, for a Senate candidate or Representative-at-large; a House candidate would have a limit of \$15,000 or an amount equal to that obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total votes cast in any election held in the area in the preceding four years for all candidates for the particular office, whichever was greater.

Reporting

Law -- No comparable provision.

S 636 -- The Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate would develop uniform reporting methods; make statements filed available to the public; ascertain, where practicable, any failing to file statements where required, and correct defective statements; provide for periodic publication of compilations of names and addresses of contributors of \$500 or more, and expenditures.

S 3308 -- Provision as in S 636.

Law -- No comparable provision.

S 636 -- The Clerk and the Secretary would transmit copies of these summaries and notices of defective statements to the House Administration Committee and Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

S 3308 -- Provision the same as in S 636 except that the committees were unspecified.

Law -- A statement required to be filed by a candidate or political committee or other person with the Clerk or the Secretary must be notarized; must be sent by registered mail to the Clerk or Secretary; and shall be preserved by the officer with whom it is filed for two years.

S 636 -- Provisions the same except that the period of preservation of statements would be 10 years.

S 3308 -- No comparable provision.

Individual Contributions

Law -- An individual may not contribute more than a total of \$5,000 to any one candidate or political committee.

S 636 -- An individual could not contribute more than \$10,000 to any or all candidates or political committees.

S 3308 -- "Every individual who makes contributions and/or expenditures...aggregating more than \$5,000 within a calendar year for the purpose of influencing (an) election...shall file a...statement showing all such contributions and/or expenditures, described in sufficient detail to accurately identify them..."

THIRD PARTY

Clarence E. Manion, co-chairman of For America, March 4 appealed to "conservatives" in the major political parties to work for a third party Presidential candidate in November.

For America March 6 said it "has never been specifically directed at stopping any individual candidate." The release said the "organization is interested in principles rather than individuals," added "we are not committed to the support of either party." (Weekly Report, p. 229)

The release said For America was "dissatisfied" with the "internationalist leadership that has captured both parties." Five planks in a 1956 platform were listed:

- Protection of U.S. independence.
- Protection of U.S. solvency.
- An adequate national defense with principal reliance on air power.
- States rights under the Constitution.
- Destruction of the Communist "conspiracy" and abolishment of the "socialistic bureaucracy."

Since the announcement of third party plans, several prominent members of the group have disassociated themselves from it, including Gen. Mark Clark, Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer and Gen. Robert W. Wood.

SEGREGATION

The National Council of the Churches of Christ in America March 3 pledged support against racial segregation. (Weekly Report, p. 239)

In New York March 2, a new organization called "In Friendship" was formed to aid southern Negroes who "suffer economic reprisals for attempting to exercise constitutional rights." The new group is headed by A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL-CIO). There were these state developments:

ALABAMA -- Federal Judge Hobart H. Grooms Feb. 29 ordered the University of Alabama to reinstate Autherine J. Lucy as a student. Later that day, university trustees "permanently expelled" Miss Lucy on grounds she made "outrageous, false and baseless accusations" in contempt of court actions against the trustees.... On March 6 the question of admitting Jews to membership arose among pro-segregation white councils. Asa E. Carter, secretary of the North Alabama White Citizens Council, said some groups required "belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ." However, State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, a leader of the Assn. of Citizens Councils of Alabama, said his group was fighting only for segregation and its membership included Jews and Catholics. "We can't fight everybody," said Engelhardt. "If so we won't have anybody left to help us."

LOUISIANA -- Attorney General Fred S. Leblanc March 1 filed suit to prevent the National Association of Colored People from operating within the state.

MISSISSIPPI -- The state legislature March 1 adopted an interposition resolution condemning the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation. The measure was adopted without dissent.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D.S.C.) March 1 said the Court decision against segregation was "purely political" and a "flagrant, direct appeal for the political favor of minority groups." He said his oath to defend the Constitution did not require him to "support, defend nor abide by the political and sociological pronouncements" of the Court.

CIVIL RIGHTS ASSEMBLY

Representatives of 50 organizations March 4 met in Washington to press for federal civil rights legislation in 1956. The three-day assembly was sponsored by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights of which Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is chairman. Delegates visited their Senators and Representatives "to impress upon (them) the necessity of reporting out of committee and passing civil rights bills."

LABOR

The AFL-CIO March 5 said 2,500 leaders of building trades unions met in Washington to discuss inclusion of "prevailing wage" provisions in highway, school and housing legislation. Delegates were scheduled to talk with their local Congressmen on March 6 and 7.

TEAMSTERS-LONGSHOREMEN PACT

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, March 1 said he was investigating an agreement between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL-CIO) and the International Longshoremen's Assn. (Ind.), ousted from the AFL in 1953 for racketeering. Under the pact, the Teamsters agreed to loan the Longshoremen \$400,000 to pay debts and to participate in a joint organizing drive. (Weekly Report, p. 186)

COMMITTEE COUNSEL

Meany March 2 said the appointment of James M. Brewbaker as general counsel for the House Education and Labor Committee was "an insult and an affront to the workers of this country." Meany said Brewbaker "for years has been employed as a hireling and lobbyist for the National Assn. of Manufacturers...(and)...more recently...(attempted)...to organize an anti-labor front known as the Assn. for Industrial Mobilization." The AFL-CIO chief said it was hard to understand how Committee Chairman Graham Barden (D.N.C.) "could have made such an appointment even taking into consideration his own unsympathetic views toward labor."

Barden March 2 said Brewbaker was "one of the most capable lawyers I've run into...(and)...I expect him to do an honest, fair and efficient job." He said he hired Brewbaker "to do a job, not run me or the Committee" and that he was not interested in "whether he worked for the CIO or the NAM."

Lobbyist Registrations

Two former Senators were among 27 registrants filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Feb. 27-Mar. 1. Former Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill., 1939-51) indicated interest in legislation affecting small loan business in the District of Columbia. Ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont., 1923-47), through the law firm of Wheeler & Wheeler, registered for three western power companies. Representatives filing indicated an interest in social security, public power, taxes and labor legislation.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): business, citizens, farm, foreign, individuals, labor, professional and veterans and military. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Bituminous Coal Operators' Assn., 303 World Center Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DANIEL W. CANNON, 303 World Center Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative matters affecting better mining methods."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Household Finance Corp., 919 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

Registrant -- N.W. BARBER, 5358 Chillum Pl. N.E., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation "pertaining to consumer finance, small loan legislation or other related legislation."

Compensation -- \$2,000 annually.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Montana Power Co., Electric Bldg., Butte, Mont.

Registrant -- WHEELER & WHEELER, law firm, 704 Southern Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation in which employer has an interest."

Compensation -- \$350 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Law firm of Wheeler & Wheeler previously filed for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. (1953 Almanac, p. 591) Burton K. Wheeler, partner, has filed for Emil Schultz and a group of farmers, Jacob Neubauer (1949 Almanac, p. 859, 860) and Shore Line Oil Co. and Craw Co. (1950 Almanac, p. 775) Edward K. Wheeler, partner, has filed for Commercial Pacific Cable Co. (1949 Almanac, p. 847) and Contract Carrier Conference. (1951 Almanac, p. 703)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Pacific Power and Light Co., Public Service Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Registrant -- WHEELER & WHEELER, law firm, 704 Southern Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation in which employer has an interest."

Compensation -- \$350 monthly.

Previous Registration -- See listings under Montana Power Co. above.

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- THE PEOPLES WATER SERVICE CO., 1607 Mercantile Trust Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 9099, a bill to amend the section of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to sale of property or stock.

1. Registrant -- PIPER & MARBURY, law firm, 1000 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

2. Registrant -- GEORGE S. NEWCOMER, 1000 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

• **EMPLOYER** -- State Loan & Finance Corp., 1200 18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- SCOTT W. LUCAS, 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting small loan business in the District of Columbia."

Compensation -- \$300 quarterly.

Expenses -- \$50.

Previous Registration -- E.J. Albrecht Co. (1955 Almanac, p. 683) Law firm of Lucas & Thomas has registered for American Finance Conference (1951 and 1953), Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Trailer Coach Manufacturers Assn., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1951 and 1953) (1951 Almanac, p. 696, 697, 701, 705); National Assn. of Retail Druggists (1952 Almanac, p. 441); Adolph von Zedlitz (1953 Almanac, p. 582); Revere Copper and Brass, Mobile Homes Manufacturers Assn. (1954 Almanac, p. 686, 691); and Cook Electric Co. (1955 Almanac, p. 687)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Trans World Airline, 10 Richard Rd., Kansas City, Mo.

Registrant -- J. WOODROW THOMAS, 806 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting operation of domestic and international airlines."

Compensation -- \$500 monthly.

Expenses -- \$100 monthly.

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- U.S. WOOD SCREW SERVICE BUREAU, 53 Park Pl., New York 7, N.Y. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in HR 5550," a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the administration of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash.

Registrant -- WHEELER & WHEELER, law firm, 704 Southern Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation in which employer has an interest."

Compensation -- \$350 monthly.

Previous Registration -- See listings under Montana Power Co. above.

Citizens Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Anne Arundel County & Prince Georges County Maryland Citizens Group, c/o Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- ARTHUR D. CONDON, 1000 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Oppose proposed navy jet airport in Anne Arundel or Prince Georges Counties, Md.

Previous Registration -- Chamber of Commerce of Colon, Panama, Chamber of Commerce of Panama, H.L. Green Inc., McCrory Stores Corp., McLennan Stores, J.J. Newberry, W.T. Grant and S.H. Kress & Co. (1949 Almanac, p. 842, 852); Amana Refrigeration Inc. (1950, 1951 and 1953) and The Republic of Chile (1950 Almanac p. 781, 786); Trucking Industry National Defense Committee Inc. (1951 Almanac, p. 704); Salt Producers Assn. (1953 Almanac, p. 585)

• EMPLOYER -- The Townsend Plan Inc., 6875 Broadway Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio.

Registrant -- EDNA EATON DOSSETT, 687 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 4471, a bill to provide pay-as-you-go federal social security to all.

• EMPLOYER -- Vernal Chamber of Commerce, Vernal, Utah.

Registrant -- LAWRENCE Y. SIDDOWAY, Vernal, Utah. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- For passage of S 500 and HR 3383, bills to authorize the Colorado River storage project.

Individuals

• EMPLOYER -- Marie B. Kraus, 2500 Calvert St. N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

Registrant -- ARTHUR W. RHORER, People's Bldg., Middlesboro, Ky. Filed 3/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 7054, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide a credit against the estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- G. BARRON MALLO-
RY, 70 Pine St., New York 5, N.Y. Filed 3/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to Internal Revenue Code."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- STANLEY L. SOM-
MER, 715 Albee Bldg., 1426 G St. N.W., Washington 5,
D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Support bill to be introduced limiting upjwelling of imported watches."

Compensation -- \$2,200 annually.

Expenses -- \$500.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- BRIANT H. STRING-
HAM, Vernal, Utah. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- For passage of S 500 and HR 3383, bills to authorize the Colorado River storage project.

• EMPLOYER -- Elisabeth von Oberndorff, 200 E. 66th
St., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- IRVING MOSKOVITZ, 115 Broadway,
New York 6, N.Y. Filed 3/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Return of vested property
by appropriate legislation."

2. Registrant -- HARRY N. ROSENFELD, 1735 De
Sales St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Return of vested property
by appropriate legislation."

Previous Registration -- National Safety Council.
(1953 Almanac, p. 598)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MILTON L. WEILEN-
MANN, Salt Lake City, Utah. Filed 2/29/56.

Legislative Interest -- For passage of S 500 and
HR 3383, bills to authorize the Colorado River storage
project.

Labor Groups

• EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way
Employees, 12050 Woodward Ave., Detroit 3, Mich.

Registrant -- E.E. WEBSTER, 401 Third St. N.W.,
Washington 1, D.C. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in HR 9065, a bill
to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.

Previous Registration -- Registered for same em-
ployer in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 705)

• EMPLOYER -- Order of Railway Conductors & Brake-
men, O.R.C. & B. Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

1. Registrant -- T.D. FAUST, 401 Third St. N.W.,
Washington 1, D.C. Filed 2/29/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in HR 9065, a bill
to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and "all other
legislation indirectly affecting the interests of labor
generally and employees of carriers under the Railway
Labor Act, in particular."

2. Registrant -- W.E. KITE SR., 401 Third St. N.W.,
Washington 1, D.C. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in HR 9065, a bill
to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and "all other
legislation indirectly affecting the interests of labor
generally and employees of carriers under the Railway
Labor Act, in particular."

Veterans and Military Groups

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NAVAL RESERVE
ASSN., 1126 20th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed
2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 6408 and S 1643,
bills to equalize retirement benefits for reserve mem-
bers of the armed forces; HR 8500, a bill to provide for
procurement of medical and dental officers of the Army,
Navy and Air Force; HR 7089, a bill to revise benefits
for survivors of servicemen and veterans; HR 7994, a
bill to provide medical care for dependents of members
of the armed forces of the U.S.; and HR 2213 and HR 7280,
bills to allow credit for retirement purposes for periods
of service as a cadet or midshipman.

1. Registrant -- H.G. DOYLE JR., 7028 Wilson Lane,
Bethesda, Md. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

• EMPLOYER -- Reserve Equalization Committee,
Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- H.G. DOYLE JR., 7028 Wilson Lane,
Bethesda, Md. Filed 2/29/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 6408 and S 1634,
bills to equalize benefits for reserve members of the
armed forces.

Compensation -- \$3,750 annually.

Expenses -- \$500.

Previous Registration -- See Naval Reserve Assn.
above.

Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

In This Appendix . . . (Feb. 27-March 4)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-62

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-63

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

Public Law 423.

S 926 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to construct, operate, and maintain Ventura River reclamation project, Calif. KUCHEL (R Calif.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed July 25, 1955, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 23, House passed Feb. 16, President signed March 1.

Public Law 428.

HR 2430 -- Release certain restrictions on certain real property heretofore granted to City of Charleston, S.C., by U.S.A. RIVERS (D S.C.), House Armed Services reported July 26, amended. House passed Aug. 1, amended. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 16, amended. Senate passed Feb. 20, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments Feb. 21. President signed March 2.

Public Law 424.

HR 8101 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to give 25 World War II paintings to Government of New Zealand. DURHAM (D N.C.), House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 16. Senate passed Feb. 21. President signed March 1.

Public Law 425.

H J Res 455 -- Make provisions re burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. WATTS (D Ky.), House Agriculture reported Feb. 10. House passed Feb. 16. Senate passed Feb. 16. President signed March 2.

Public Law 426.

H J Res 518 -- Make provisions re fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. ABBITT (D Va.), House Agriculture reported Feb. 10, amended. House passed Feb. 16. Senate passed Feb. 16. President signed March 2.

Public Law 427.

H J Res 521 -- Make provisions re Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. LANKFORD (D Md.), House Agriculture reported Feb. 10. House passed Feb. 16. Senate passed Feb. 16. President signed March 2.

2. Sent to President

NONE

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 500 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects. ANDERSON (D N.M.) and other Senators. Senate passed, 58-23, April 20, 1955, amended. House passed March 1, amended.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1146 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act re fees to agents, attorneys and representatives. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27, amended.
- S 1188 -- Amend section 5240 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re examination of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27. Senate passed May 31. House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 27, amended.
- S 1736 -- Amend section 5146 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re qualifications of directors of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 27.
- S 2562 -- Amend U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 re eligibility for visas. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Foreign Relations reported March 1, amended.
- S 3340 -- Transfer functions of Passport Office to a new agency of Department of State to be known as U.S. Passport Service, to establish a passport service fund to finance operations of U.S. Passport Service. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Government Operations reported March 1.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 3383 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating project. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 8, 1955, amended. House passed, 256-136, March 1. Passage subsequently vacated and S 500 passed in lieu.
- HR 8675 -- Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research. DURHAM (D N.C.) House Armed Services reported Feb. 22. House passed Feb. 27.
- HR 9428 -- Provide for procurement of medical and dental officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Public Health Service. KILDAY (D Texas), House Armed Services reported Feb. 22, amended. House passed March 2, amended.
- HR 9429 -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of uniformed services. KILDAY (D Texas), House Armed Services reported Feb. 22, amended. House passed March 2.
- HR 9536 -- Make appropriations for general government matters for fiscal 1957. ANDREWS (D Ala.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 27. House passed March 1.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 1806 -- Amend act re Roosevelt Memorial Association to permit it to consolidate with Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Assoc., Inc. KEAN (R N.J.), House District of Columbia reported May 3. House passed May 9; 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27.

HR 3557 -- Amend act of July 3, 1943 re settlement of claims for damage or injury by military personnel or certain civilian employees of U.S. Celler (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed March 29, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27.

HR 3996 -- Amend further Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945. Celler (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed April 18, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27, amended.

HR 5265 -- Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. Reed (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported March 1, amended.

HR 5876 -- Amend copyright law to permit, in certain classes of works, deposit of photographs or other identifying reproductions in lieu of copies of published works. Celler (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, 1955, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27.

HR 5975 -- Authorize reimbursement of owners of lands acquired under federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27, amended.

HR 6623 -- Obtain congressional consent to interstate compacts re mutual military aid in an emergency. Celler (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 27.

HR 8225 -- Amend section 1 of act of March 4, 1915 re reservations of public lands in Alaska for support of certain public schools in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27.

HR 8535 -- Amend act of July 4, 1955 re construction of irrigation distribution systems. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 25, amended.

HR 8780 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise taxes in case of gasoline and special fuels used on farm for farming purposes. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 26. House passed 387-0 under suspension of the rules Jan. 31. Senate Finance reported March 2, amended.

HR 9257 -- Amend U.S. Code to provide for punishment of persons who assist in attempted escape of persons in federal custody. Celler (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 28.

HR 9285 -- Amend section 14 (b) of Federal Reserve Act to extend for two additional years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from Treasury. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 1.

HR 9720 -- Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. FO-GARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported March 2.

HR 9739 -- Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. THOMAS (D Texas). House Appropriations reported March 1.

H J Res 443 -- Increase appropriation authorization for Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission. HARRISON (D Va.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 28, amended.

H J Res 444 -- Authorize and request President to issue a proclamation in connection with centennial of birth of Woodrow Wilson. HARRISON (D Va.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 27.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

S 3293 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 2/27/56 -- Extend provisions of act of April 6, 1949 re special livestock loans to producers of hogs -- Agriculture.

S 3314 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/29/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay expenses of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation -- Agriculture.

HR 9539 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend, with respect to basic commodities, parity provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 9567 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/27/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact -- Agriculture.

HR 9590 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend section 317 (a) of Packers and Stockyards Act 1921 re branding and marking of livestock -- Agriculture.

HR 9603 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Require use of humane methods in slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through March 2, 1956.

This week's listing includes:

	Senate	House	
Bills	3,350	9,738	S 3287 to S 3350
Joint Resolutions	153	573	HR 9534 to HR 9738
Concurrent			
Resolutions	70	219	Resolutions
Simple Resolutions	223	419	S J Res 150 to 153
TOTAL	3,796	10,949	S Con Res None
			S Res 217 to 223
			H J Res 558 to 573
			H Con Res 218 and 219
			H Res 407 to 419

HR 9646 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to restrict categories of persons who may receive price supports -- Agriculture.

HR 9649 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend section 313 (g) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re excess acreage -- Agriculture.

HR 9650 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide that producers may relinquish their interest in agricultural commodities held as collateral for price support loans -- Agriculture.

HR 9651 -- FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide that certain payments shall be made to Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station under conditions which obtained before enactment of Public Law 352, 84th Congress -- Agriculture.

HR 9703 -- GRANT (D Ala.) -- 3/1/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to producers of cotton who have complied with acreage allotment programs for 1954, 1955 and 1956 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HR 9534 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by U.S. Armed Forces during World War II, and make appropriation therefor -- Appropriations.

HR 9535 -- MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Similar to HR 9534.

- HR 9536 -- ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 2/27/56 -- Make appropriations for Executive Office of the President and sundry general government agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.
- HR 9720 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/2/56 -- Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.
- HR 9739 -- THOMAS (D Texas) -- 3/2/56 -- Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

- S 3296 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act to encourage private transactions in FHA insured and VA guaranteed mortgages at stabilized prices which approach or equal par value of such mortgages -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3302 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.), Sparkman (D Ala.) (by request) -- 2/28/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3309 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 2/29/56 -- Extend and enlarge authority to provide housing for servicemen through use of mortgage financing -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3346 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/2/56 -- Continue authority to make funds available for loans and grants under title V of Housing Act of 1949, as amended -- Banking and Currency.
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- HR 9537 -- WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 2/27/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 9549 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend P.L. 815, 81st Cong., to provide permanent program of assistance for school construction under provisions of titles III and IV of such law -- Labor.
- HR 9550 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend P.L. 874, 81st Cong., to establish permanent program of financial assistance for local educational agencies under provisions of such law -- Labor.
- HR 9553 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide program of grants and scholarships to encourage education and training in the field of nursing -- Commerce.
- HR 9658 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education -- Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

- HR 9540 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/27/56 -- Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act -- Public Works.
- HR 9545 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide authorization for emergency flood-protection projects in areas of the U.S. where such projects are needed for protection of life and property -- Public Works.
- HR 9547 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend sec. 701 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to simplify procedures governing prescribing of regulations under certain provisions of such act -- Commerce.
- HR 9554 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Increase and make certain revisions in the general authorization for small flood-control projects in Flood Control Act of 1948 -- Public Works.
- HR 9555 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend sec. 205 of Flood Control Act of 1948 to increase and make certain revisions in the general authorization for small flood-control projects -- Public Works.
- HR 9688 -- LONG (D La.) -- 3/1/56 -- Increase amount authorized for erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for use of National Institute of Dental Research -- Commerce.
- HR 9701 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/1/56 -- Protect members of public against uninsured liabilities arising from hazards in peaceful utilization of atomic energy -- Atomic Energy.
- HR 9725 -- ROGERS (D Texas) -- 3/2/56 -- Provide for labeling of ice cream, fluid milk and fluid milk drinks -- Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- S 3297 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) (by request) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend and improve child welfare provisions of Social Security Act, to authorize special project grants to institutions of higher education or research in connection with maternal and child health and crippled children's services -- Finance.
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- HR 9538 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.
- HR 9541 -- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) -- 2/27/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9542 -- CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 2/27/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9564 -- POLK (D Ohio) -- 2/27/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9583 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9596 -- FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9597 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

- HR 9598 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9599 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9602 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9611 -- O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9616 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9621 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9623 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9624 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9625 -- SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9627 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9628 -- ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9645 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9655 -- KELLEY (D Pa.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9656 -- MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9657 -- O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9659 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9661 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend title I of Social Security Act to increase amounts payable thereunder by federal government to states having approved plans for old-age assistance -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9662 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9663 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9666 -- WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9682 -- CULMER (D Miss.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9685 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9686 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9694 -- GREGORY (D Ky.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9697 -- MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9698 -- NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9702 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9724 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/2/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9727 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/2/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.
- HR 9730 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 3/2/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

WELFARE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- HR 9584 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1942 to provide for certain hearings before Foreign Claims Settlement Commission at locations convenient to claimants to provide that claimants shall be afforded right to examine evidence in possession of Commission, and to examine and cross-examine witnesses; to provide judicial review of certain actions of Commission -- Commerce.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- S 3343 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/2/56 -- Provide for payment by U.S. of ocean or air freight charges on certain relief packages shipped to foreign countries -- Civil Service.
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- HR 9606 -- JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 9696 -- MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 560 -- DCDD (D Conn.) -- 2/28/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.
- H J Res 562 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to H J Res 560.
- H Con Res 218 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Express friendship of people of U.S. for people of Italy and express hope that Italy will remain one of free and democratic nations -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 219 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to H Con Res 218.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- S 3318 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend section 5 (a) of Refugee Relief Act of 1953, entitled "Orphans" so no more than 19,000 special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued to eligible orphans under 10 years of age -- Judiciary.

- HR 9617 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/28/56 -- Make general amendments and revisions in laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship -- Judiciary.

5. Labor

- S 3310 -- McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide greater coverage for employees at food industries whose activities affect interstate commerce -- Labor.

- HR 9626 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for, or with financial aid of, the U. S. for any territory or for D.C. -- Labor.
- HR 9690 -- BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend Labor-Management Relations Act to provide for elections by secret ballot of employees to determine whether to strike -- Labor.
- HR 9722 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/56 -- Make general revisions in Davis-Bacon Act -- Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- S 3307 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend sec. 9 (d) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to authorize jurisdiction in the federal courts in certain reemployment cases -- Armed Services.
- S 3334 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/1/56 -- Extend for one year time for filing of claims by former prisoners of war under section 6 (e) of War Claims Act of 1948 -- Judiciary.
- S 3335 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide rank of lieutenant general for person assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff for Reserve Forces, U.S. Air Force -- Armed Services.
- S 3336 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide rank of lieutenant general for person assigned to duty as Special Assistant for Reserve Components to Chief of Staff, U.S. Army -- Armed Services.
- S 3337 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide rank of vice admiral for person assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Naval Reserve) -- Armed Services.
- HR 9560 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/27/56 -- Promote interest of national defense through advancement of scientific and professional research and development program of the Department of Defense, improve management and administration of activities of such department -- Civil Service.
- HR 9565 -- PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 2/27/56 -- Establish Camp Stewart, Ga., as permanent military installation -- Armed Services.
- HR 9510 -- ROBSON (R Ky.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend and clarify section 9 (d) of Universal Military Training and Service Act to confirm jurisdiction in federal courts to enforce section 9 (g) (3) -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

- S 3260 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/27/56 -- Relieve certain veterans from liability for repayment of amounts erroneously paid to them while members of the armed forces -- Judiciary.
- HR 9586 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of disability pension awards -- Veterans.
- HR 9553 -- GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend part I of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide a presumption of service connection in certain cases involving idiopathic convulsive seizures -- Veterans.
- HR 9680 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for accrued servicemen's indemnity payments in certain cases -- Veterans.
- HR 9691 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 3/1/56 -- Increase rate of pension of certain widows of World War I veterans and annual income limitations governing payment of pension to widows and children of such veterans -- Veterans.
- HR 9692 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9586.
- HR 9693 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 3/1/56 -- Establish an additional pension program for veterans of World War I -- Veterans.
- HR 9729 -- WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 3/2/56 -- Make provisions re transfer of Veterans' Administration hospitals to that Administrator of Veterans Affairs shall not transfer to another government department any portion of hospital equipment, except equipment no longer serviceable -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- S 3315 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend section 5 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re time requirements for payment of benefits -- Civil Service.
- HR 9552 -- GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 2/29/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.
- HR 9687 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide an income credit in case of civil service annuities received by nonresident alien individuals not engaged in trade or business within U.S. -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9704 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to eliminate reduction in annuity made for surviving spouse, if spouse does not survive -- Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

- S 3289 -- BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/27/56 -- Authorize coinage of standard silver dollars in commemoration of the Nevada Silver Centenary and 100th anniversary of discovery of Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Nev. -- Banking and Currency.
- S J Res 153 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 3/2/56 -- Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim September 17 of each year General Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of birth of Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben -- Judiciary.
- HR 9594 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 2/28/56 -- Declare Good Friday in each year to be a legal public holiday -- Judiciary.
- HR 9604 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 2/28/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Sargeant Floyd Monument as national monument -- Interior.
- HR 9654 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Cimarron Crossing as a national monument and historic shrine -- Interior.
- HR 9677 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate life and perpetuate ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington" to authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in connection with celebration of centennial anniversary of birth of Booker T. Washington -- Banking and Currency.
- H J Res 569 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for joint session of Congress to honor surviving veterans of War Between the States, and to provide for a medal to be struck and presented to such veterans -- Rules.

CONGRESS

- S 3331 -- MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 3/1/56 -- Require filing with officials of Congress of information copies of statements filed with state or territorial officials with respect to contributions received, or expenditures made, in connection with primaries, conventions, and other processes for selection of party candidates for election to Senate or House of Representatives or for selection of delegates to national conventions of political parties -- Administration.
- H Res 417 -- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 3/2/56 -- Make provision re protecting the integrity of Speaker and House -- Rules.
- H Res 418 -- BOLTON, O.P. (R Ohio) -- 3/2/56 -- Create select committee to survey functions of committees of House of Representatives -- Rules.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S 3308 -- JOHNSON (D Texas), Knowland (R Calif.), Clements (D Ky.), Bridges (R N.H.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Marse (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Anderson (D N.M.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Neely (D W.Va.), Kerr (D Okla.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Daniel (D Texas), Carlson (R Kan.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Green (D R.I.), Bible (D Nev.), Murray (D Mont.), Jackson (D Wash.), Cotton (R N.H.), Pastore (D R.I.), Bush (R Conn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Johnston (D S.C.), George (D Ga.), Case (R S.D.), Martin (R Pa.), Smathers (D Fla.), Beall (R Md.), Monahaney (D Okla.), Eastland (D Miss.), Thurmond (D N.C.), McClellan (D Ark.), Smith (R N.J.), Holland (D Fla.), Duff (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Ellender (D La.), Thyne (R Minn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Bricker (R Ohio), Stennis (D Miss.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Ervin (D N.C.), Malone (R Nev.), Wiley (R Wis.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Allott (R Colo.), Case (R N.J.), Welker (R Idaho) -- 2/28/56 -- Revise federal election laws, prevent corrupt practices in federal elections, permit deduction for federal income tax purposes of certain political contributions -- Rules.
- S J Res 152 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/1/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution providing for election of President and Vice President -- Judiciary.
- HR 9619 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Protect civil rights of individuals by establishing a Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government, a Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice, and a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, to strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals -- Judiciary.
- HR 9668 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 to be cited as "Federal Elections Act of 1956" -- Administration.
- H J Res 559 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/28/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to prevent interference with police powers of states and prevent interference with power to regulate health, morals, education, marriage and general welfare -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 568 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/1/56 -- Exercise power granted to Congress by section 5 of 14th Amendment to Constitution through a declaration that both public schools which are desegregated as to race, and public schools for different races which are separate but equal, satisfy the requirements of such amendment -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 570 -- BROWN (D Ga.) -- 3/1/56 -- Declare that applicable requirements of 14th Amendment are satisfied in any state either by public schools which are desegregated as to race or by public schools for different races which are separate but equal -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 571 -- GRANT (D Ala.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to H J Res 568.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- HR 9648 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene matter -- Judiciary.
H J Res 573 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 3/2/56 -- Provide that U.S. shall not participate in any civil action except as a party to such civil action -- Judiciary.
H Res 407 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Authorize Committee on Judiciary to conduct study and investigation of influence of professional gamblers on amateur and professional sports -- Rules.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- S 3291 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for demolition of certain temporary buildings in D.C. and construction of permanent-type replacements -- Government Operations.
S 3295 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend act of April 28, 1933, re daylight-saving time in D.C. -- D.C.
HR 9551 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 2/27/56 -- Transfer to the government of D.C. the Public Employment Service for D.C. -- D.C.
HR 9582 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 2/28/56 -- Provide for delayed reporting of births within D.C. -- D.C.
HR 9728 -- TALLE (R Iowa) -- 3/2/56 -- Amend acts known as Life Insurance Act, approved June 19, 1934, and Fire and Casualty Act approved Oct. 9, 1940, re authority of Superintendent of Insurance to issue, suspend or revoke licenses under conditions set forth -- D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 3311 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide for acquisition of a site and erection thereon of a permanent museum building to house relics and other items of historical value of Fort Berthold Indians -- Interior.
S 3350 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 3/2/56 -- Make provisions re affairs of Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma -- Interior.
HR 9557 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for equality of treatment in restoration to tribal ownership of surplus lands -- Interior.
HR 9609 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 2/28/56 -- Make provisions re compensation and term of office of judge of District Court of Guam -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- S 3298 -- STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for return of certain property to City of Biloxi, Miss. -- Labor.
S 3303 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 2/28/56 -- Provide for conveyance of reversionary interest of U.S. in and to certain lands in Colorado -- Government Operations.
S 3316 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 2/29/56 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain property which has been declared surplus to needs of U.S. to City of Roseburg, Ore. -- Government Operations.
S 3344 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 3/2/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey to territory of Alaska certain lands in City of Sitka, known as Baranof Castle site -- Agriculture.
HR 9591 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat 1037) re acquisition of non-federal land within existing boundaries of any national park -- Interior.
HR 9660 -- ROBESON (D Va.) -- 2/29/56 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey an 11 1/4-acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Williamsburg, Va. to State of Va. -- Armed Services.
HR 9665 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide for transfer of a certain tract of land, being a portion of Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, to Secretary of Army for use as part of Fort Sill Military Reservation, Fort Sill, Okla. -- Merchant Marine.
HR 9667 -- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain property of U.S. to City of Roseburg, Ore. -- Government Operations.
HR 9678 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 3/1/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey to territory of Alaska certain lands in City of Sitka, known as Baranof Castle site -- Agriculture.
HR 9579 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 3/1/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to dispose of certain parcel of land, a part of Fort Belvoir Accotink Dam Site Military Reservation -- Armed Services.
HR 9681 -- CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to State of Missouri for use of Missouri Conservation Commission -- Agriculture.
HR 9699 -- NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for conveyance to State of Oregon of land and improvements known as Clackamas National Guard Target Range, at Clackamas, Ore., to be used for National Guard purposes -- Armed Services.

POST OFFICE

- HR 9561 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/27/56 -- Increase minimum postal-savings deposit -- Civil Service.
HR 9562 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to reimburse the Post Office Department for transmission of official government-mail matter", approved Aug. 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 614) -- Civil Service.

- HR 9566 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 2/27/56 -- Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class (parcel post) mail -- Civil Service.
HR 9605 -- HULL (D Mo.) -- 2/28/56 -- Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post offices at St. Joseph and South St. Joseph, Mo. -- Civil Service.
HR 9644 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/29/56 -- Increase equipment maintenance allowance payable to rural carriers -- Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

- S 3222 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for reorganizing insurance operation of Veterans Administration, create a Veterans Insurance Corporation -- Finance.
S 3223 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for comprehensive reports by Bureau of Budget with respect to all branches of government and executive agencies thereof -- Government Operations.
S 3224 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Transfer to Secretary of Defense management of certain properties presently classified in national industrial reserve -- Government Operations.
S 3287 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 2/27/56 -- Authorize training of federal employees at public or private facilities -- Civil Service.
S 3290 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for appointment of a Chief of Chaplains of the U.S. Air Force -- Armed Services.
S 3319 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Make provision re direction and supervision of comptroller organization of Department of Defense -- Armed Services.
S 3320 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Require certain agencies of U.S. engaged in activities affecting fiscal policy of government to advise and consult with Secretary of Treasury or his designee, with respect to credit policy of government of U.S. -- Banking and Currency.
S 3321 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Require agencies of U.S. engaged in lending operations or insuring or guaranteeing of loans, to make certain annual reports to Congress and Secretary of Treasury -- Banking and Currency.
S 3325 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for mutualization of federal intermediate credit banks -- Agriculture.
S 3326 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Make provisions re premiums to be charged for insurance issued by Federal Crop Insurance Corporation -- Agriculture.
S 3327 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Authorize Rural Electrification Administration to borrow money -- Agriculture.
S 3328 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for improving management and technical personnel in support activities of Department of Defense -- Armed Services.
S 3329 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Make provision re lending activities of Export-Import Bank of Washington -- Banking and Currency.
S 3330 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Authorize Federal Housing Administration to provide for financing through issuance of bonds -- Banking and Currency.
S 3340 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McClellan (D Ark.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Symington (D Mo.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Mundt (R S.D.), Cotton (R N.H.), Bender (R Ohio) -- 3/1/56 -- Transfer functions of Passport Office to a new agency of Department of State to be known as U.S. Passport Service, to establish a passport service fund to finance operations of U.S. Passport Service -- Government Operations.
S 3348 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 3/2/56 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to permit disposal of certain surplus property to state defense forces -- Government Operations.
HR 9593 -- DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 2/28/56 -- Simplify accounting, facilitate payment of obligations -- Government Operations.

GENERAL

- S J Res 151 -- FREAR (D Del.), Anderson (D N.M.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Flanders (R Vr.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hickel (R Iowa), Hill (D Ala.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kerr (D Okla.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Mundt (R S.D.), Payne (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.), Robertson (D Va.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Wiley (R Wis.), Williams (R Del.), Young (R N.D.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Neely (D W.Va.), Murray (D Mont.), Walker (R Idaho), Barrett (R Wyo.), Chavez (D N.M.), Stennis (D Miss.), Johnston (D S.C.), Monroney (D Okla.), Allott (R Colo.) -- 2/29/56 -- Authorize President to proclaim Dec. 1, of each year as National Civil Air Patrol Day -- Judiciary.
H J Res 558 -- LATHAM (R N.Y.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for observing certain legal public holidays on Monday -- Judiciary.
H J Res 561 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Designate December 1, 1956, as Civil Air Patrol Day -- Judiciary.
H J Res 567 -- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 2/29/56 -- Designate period beginning April 22, 1956, and ending April 29, 1956, National Industrial Health Week -- Judiciary.
H J Res 572 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to H J Res 561.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

- S 3332 -- WATKINS (R Utah), Flanders (R Vt.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946, as amended, relating to time for filing economic report of President -- Banking and Currency.
S 3341 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend Clayton Act to prohibit certain bank mergers and provide for more effective enforcement thereof -- Judiciary.

- HR 9614 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/28/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9547 -- BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide that abandoned deposits in certain banks shall escheat to respective states in which such banks are located -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9589 -- BATES (R Mass.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for an experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- HR 9543 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for annual audit of accounts of White County Bridge Commission, provide new method of appointment for commissioners and for staggered terms of office; exempt income of commission from federal taxation; clarify authority of commission to transfer all its assets to certain public agencies -- Public Works.
HR 9544 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 2/27/56 -- Terminate White County Bridge Commission, transfer its assets, liabilities, functions and authority to the Commissioner of Public Roads and authorize transfer of the bridge operated by the commission to certain state agencies -- Public Works.
HR 9545 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend sec. 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to authorize contracts between freight forwarders and railroads for movement of trailers on flatcars -- Commerce.
HR 9560 -- MOLLOHAN (D W. Va.) -- 2/27/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.
HR 9592 -- CARLYLE (D N.C.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend section 403 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, so as to permit air carriers and foreign air carriers subject to certain conditions to grant reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion -- Commerce.
H Res 412 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/28/56 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study railroad accidents in U.S. giving particular attention to accidents recently occurring in New England -- Rules.
H Res 413 -- BATES (R Mass.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to H Res 412.
H Res 416 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to H Res 412.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- S 3333 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/1/56 -- Permit prospecting for and development and utilization of mineral resources of national forest lands, or lands administered for national forest purposes, or in connection with national forest programs, which are not subject to operation of general mining laws or mineral leasing laws, or for development of which no other statutory authority exists -- Interior.
S 3335 -- KERR (D Okla.), Johnston (D S.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Morse (D Ore.), Monroney (D Okla.), Daniel (D Texas), Hennings (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.), Case (R S.D.), Ellender (D La.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Young (R N.D.), McClellan (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Gore (D Tenn.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/1/56 -- Make provisions re rate charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at federal projects -- Public Works.
S 3339 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for stabilization of domestic fisheries industry in U.S. through creation of a Fisheries Stabilization Corporation, to bring about a better balanced flow of fish and shell fish and products thereof in interstate and foreign commerce -- Commerce.
HR 9552 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 2/27/56 -- Establish sound and comprehensive national policy re development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the U.S. Fisheries Commission -- Merchant Marine.
HR 9567 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9552.

- HR 9664 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 2/29/56 -- Make provisions re rates charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at federal projects -- Interior.
HR 9700 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9552.
HR 9721 -- ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/2/56 -- Similar to HR 9664.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- HR 9588 -- BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways -- Public Works.
HR 9589 -- BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9588.
HR 9595 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Authorize construction of certain works for flood control and other purposes on Sacramento River in Calif. -- Public Works.
HR 9608 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9595.
HR 9610 -- O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 2/28/56 -- Authorize certain improvement of Minnesota River for flood control and allied purposes in vicinity of Mankato and North Mankato, Minn. -- Public Works.
HR 9612 -- PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9588.
HR 9613 -- PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9588.
HR 9620 -- SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 2/28/56 -- Create Muscatine Bridge Commission and authorize said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain and operate a bridge or bridges across Mississippi River at or near city of Muscatine, Iowa, and town of Drury, Ill. -- Public Works.
H J Res 563 -- RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 2/28/56 -- Authorize construction of certain water conservation projects to provide for more adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes in Pecos River Basin, N.M., and Texas -- Interior.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- S 3317 -- BUSH (R Conn.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend paragraph 1530 (e) of Tariff Act of 1930 re rubber-soled footwear -- Finance.
HR 9545 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend sec. 213 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that amounts paid for medical and dental care of children who have not attained the age of six shall be deductible without regard to the limitations contained in such section -- Ways and Means.
HR 9556 -- MASON (R Ill.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to moving picture admissions -- Ways and Means.
HR 9558 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/27/56 -- Allow individuals to deduct for federal income tax purposes not to exceed \$100 each year of political contributions made to candidates for elective federal offices -- Ways and Means.
HR 9559 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax treatment re oil, gas or production payments and provide special rule for determining oil or gas property -- Ways and Means.
HR 9585 -- BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an import tax on natural gas -- Ways and Means.
HR 9600 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for amortization deductions with respect to housing facilities for farmworkers -- Ways and Means.
HR 9601 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/28/56 -- Provide that certain voluntary employees' beneficiary associations shall be exempt from income tax -- Ways and Means.
HR 9615 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Reduce percentage depletion for oil and gas wells -- Ways and Means.
HR 9622 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend section 4182 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain sales of antique weapons from tax under section 4181 thereof -- Ways and Means.
HR 9683 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 3/1/56 -- Repeal section 4231 (1) of Internal Revenue Code re tax on admissions -- Ways and Means.
HR 9684 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/1/56 -- Repeal excise tax on use of safe deposit boxes -- Ways and Means.
HR 9695 -- HAND (R N.J.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that special equipment for disabled individuals shall not be subject to tax on automobile parts and accessories -- Ways and Means.
HR 9723 -- HOLT (R Calif.) -- 3/2/56 -- Similar to HR 9723.
HR 9726 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 3/2/56 -- Amend paragraph 1530 (e) of Tariff Act of 1930 re rubber-soled footwear -- Ways and Means.

Congressional Quiz

Score yourself on this quiz. If you can ring up 3 points (out of a possible 5), you're probably "well informed" on the background of current issues.

1. Q--True or false: Only six of the 36 American Vice Presidents served more than one term in the Vice Presidency.

A--True. In fact, only two of the last 29 "Veeps" -- dating back to 1833 -- served longer than four years in that office. The two: Thomas R. Marshall (under President Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1921) and John N. Garner (under Franklin D. Roosevelt) for FDR's first two terms, 1933-1941).



2. Q--What price tag does President Eisenhower put on the 88,000 pounds of atomic fuel U-235 to be made available at home and abroad for peaceful nuclear power programs: (a) \$88,000 (b) \$1 million (c) \$1 billion?

A--(c) \$1 billion -- or about \$12,000 per pound.

3. Q--A big program to develop all kinds of guided missiles is now under way. Which one of the following is a well known anti-aircraft missile? (a) Redstone (b) Nike (c) Viking (d) Atlas.

A--(b) Nike. The others are "surface-to-surface" missiles, launched from the ground or a ship and aimed to destroy another ground point or vessel.

4. Q--The special interest lobbies in Washington have been under fire more than once. Who complained that "the people at large...have no lobby and (are) voiceless...while great bodies of astute men seek to create an artificial opinion and to overcome the interests of the public for their private profit"? Was it (a) President Eisenhower, (b) Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) or (c) President Woodrow Wilson?

A--(c) Woodrow Wilson in a 1913 statement denouncing the "tariff lobby".

5. Q--True or false: It costs more to mail a book manuscript between any two points in the U.S. than to mail it from the U.S. to London.

A--True -- and Congress is considering a bill to rectify that situation. Reason for the inequity: first class rates are required on manuscripts mailed within this country (for instance, \$1.92 on a four-pound package), but the Universal Postal Convention permits a lower rate on mailings to foreign countries (67 cents for the same parcel).

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (2) 231; (3) 216.

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The Week In Congress

Flexible Victory The Eisenhower-Benson program of flexible price supports for basic farm crops scored a thumping triumph in the Senate. Senators, by a 54-41 vote, agreed to continue 90 percent price supports. The Administration victory came on an amendment proposed by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) to remove rigid supports from the omnibus farm bill. A main argument against rigid supports was that they would accumulate more farm surpluses. The size of the current farm surpluses remains a mystery, but it's growing. (Page 259, 280)

Take A Choice

The Senate has a choice in any decision it makes to correct the present laws governing campaign contributions and spending. It can enact a bill offered a year ago by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) or one offered last month by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) on behalf of himself and 61 other Senators. Principal differences include: Hennings' bill would check primary spending as well as general election funds; Johnson's bill would allow a tax deduction up to \$100 for political contributions. They differ in spending which can be done by Senate and House candidates but approach the problem in a similar manner. (Page 288)

Hunt For Delegates

The search for Presidential delegates is about to reach the vote casting stage in New Hampshire. President Eisenhower has the easiest road of the three avowed candidates with Democrats Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) facing the problem of self-preservation in the delegate search. Stevenson, walking a tight rope of moderation, and Kefauver find themselves in disagreement with the President on three issues; taxes, agriculture and private vs. public power. Stevenson said he expected Kefauver to win all the New Hampshire delegates; Kefauver said he expected to win at least six of the 12 contests. (Page 263, 265, 287)

Roll-Call Votes

Senate: Price supports; Humphrey corn acreage allotments; motion to reconsider Humphrey amendment, p. 281.

House: GSA supergrade positions, p. 282.

Needed: Guide Map

President Eisenhower, at his weekly news conference, again left unanswered the question of whether he wanted Vice President Richard M. Nixon as his running mate in November. The President said he had asked the Vice President to chart his own course and make his own decision. Nixon said he would have no immediate comment to make on the situation. (Page 285)

More Money

The House and Senate, by final voice votes in each instance, passed bills to provide funds for four executive departments and the Independent Offices. The House approved bills providing monies for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare plus the Independent Offices, including the Civil Service Commission and Civil Defense Administration. The Senate voted funds for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. (Page 277)

Ups and Downs

One Senate select committee designated to probe lobby spending and influence was having trouble getting off the ground. Another committee was having trouble completing its work. The second group, headed by Walter F. George (D Ga.), finally wound up public hearings after hearing an Iowa lawyer's testimony that Superior Oil Co. lawyer John Neff offered a \$2,500 campaign contribution for Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) if the Senator voted for the natural gas bill. The offer was not known to Hickenlooper at the time, it was testified. Meanwhile, the other committee disagreed on rules, procedures and other fundamentals needed to start its broader probing. (Page 271)